

JUNE 16, 1883

THE GRAPHIC

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No. 707.—VOL. XXVII.

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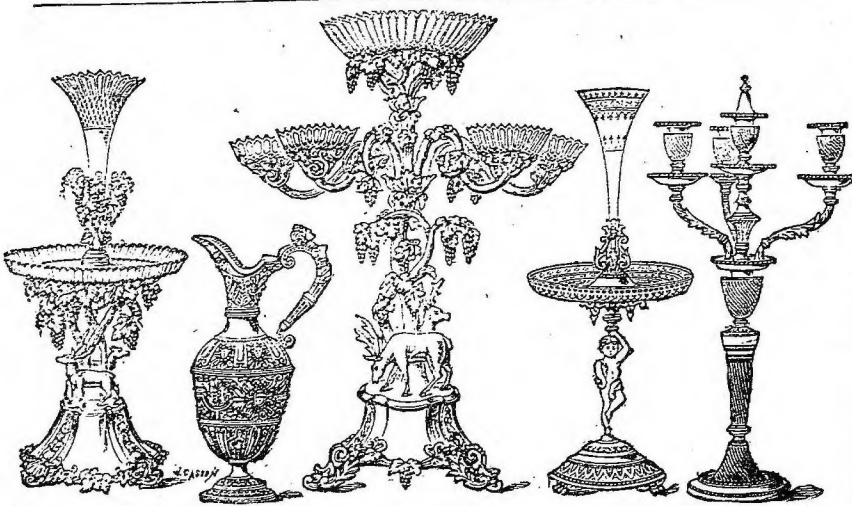
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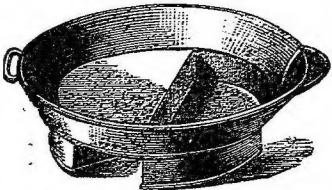
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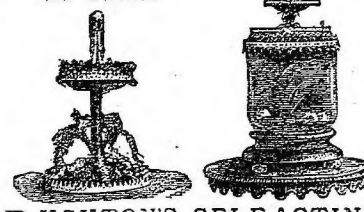
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THE GRAPHIC

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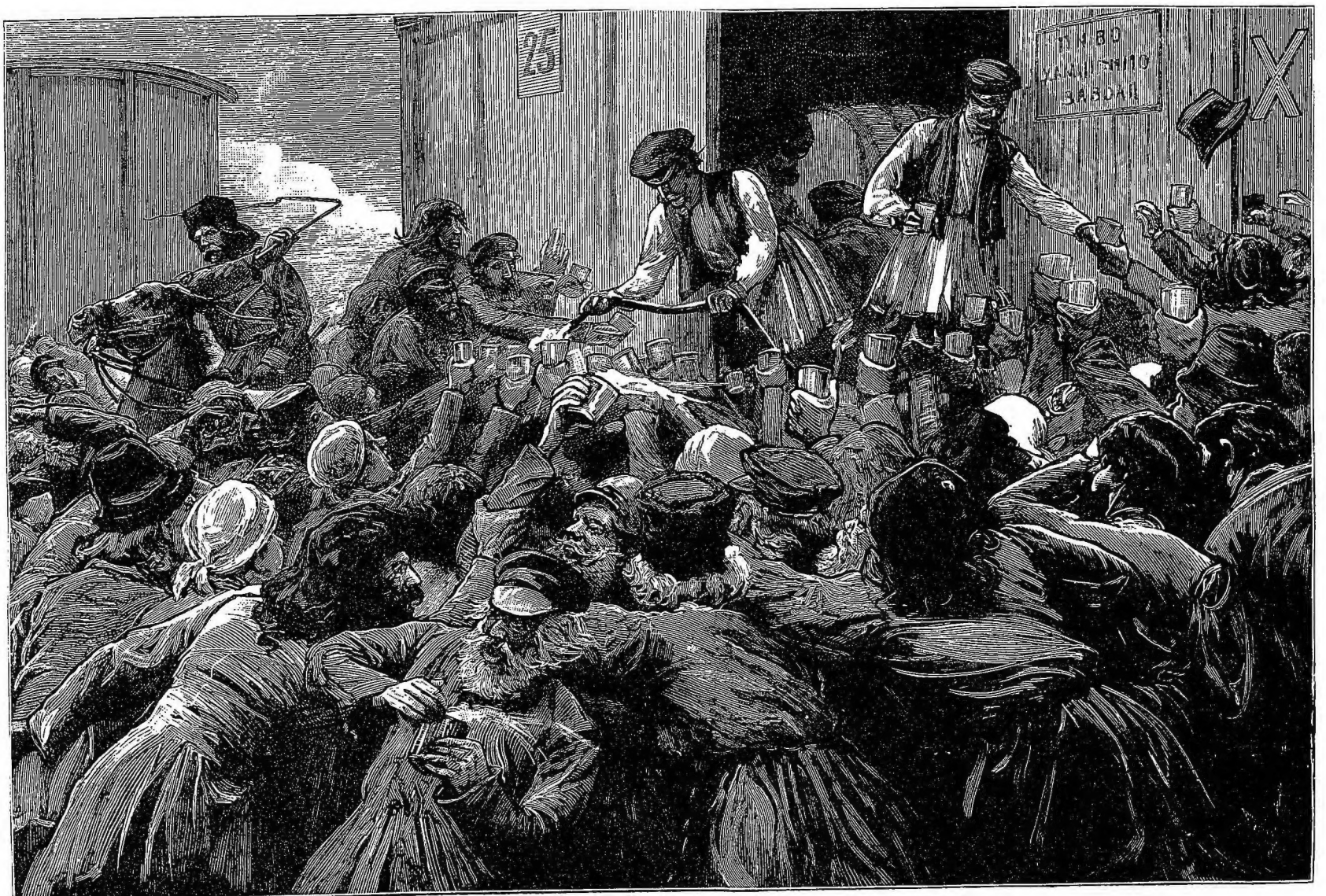
NO. 707.—VOL. XXVII.
Regd. at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT [PRICE SIXPENCE
Or by Post Sixpence Halfpenny



"THE CZAR IS COMING!"—THE RECEPTION AFTER THE CORONATION



THE PEOPLE'S FÊTE ON THE KHODINSKY COMMON, MOSCOW—THE RUSH FOR BEER
THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA
FROM SKETCHES BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS

Topics of the Week

THE BRIGHT CELEBRATION.—That Birmingham should hold high festival on the twenty-fifth anniversary of her political marriage with Mr. Bright is a natural affair enough. It is more worthy of note that all England takes a hearty interest in the event. This fact shows that, in spite of some recent sinister incidents, a spirit of toleration still prevails in our political contests; our parties have not yet degenerated into irreconcilable factions, whose members are imbued with an actual personal hatred towards each other. For Mr. Bright has been all through his life a regular party man, and a hard hitter, and a not over-scrupulous hard hitter. Being convinced that he was invariably in the right, he has been wont to look on his opponents as morally guilty for not agreeing with him. A man holding such views is not likely to prophesy smooth things, on the contrary, he is pretty sure to give his adversaries the rough side of his tongue. Yet, in spite of this, the mass of us, Tories as well as Whigs and Radicals, take a friendly interest in Mr. Bright's "silver wedding." Lord Palmerston was one of the most popular Premiers of this century; there is no reason to suppose that the opinions which made him popular have lost their hold on the country; these opinions were in almost every respect diametrically opposed to those of Mr. Bright; yet, such is the tolerance we show towards our more eminent statesmen, that we can sincerely lament that Lord Palmerston is no longer with us, and yet shout "Hurrah!" for the senior Member for Birmingham. One reason, perhaps, why we can consistently feel friendly towards both these men is—that Mr. Bright, luckily for his own reputation, has never had the chance of practically showing how anti-Palmerstonian he is. Logically carried out, his opinions point to the abolition of the Army and Navy, the abandonment of India and the colonies, and the dismemberment of the British Empire. But it would be most unfair to assert that he is popular with Tories merely because he has not done the mischief which he might have done. He is popular, because, with all his bitterness and unfairness, there has been in his more important utterances a conscientiousness and an earnest desire to do that which is just and right, regardless of consequences. Too often, in the speeches of our statesmen, this quality is conspicuous by its absence. And is it so certain that Mr. Bright has been always in the wrong? He has consistently denounced all our wars, little and big. Who is there that now looks back on any of them with unmixed satisfaction? Who is there that will deny that, with better management, every one of them might have been avoided? The greatest of them all, the Russian War, is now confessed on all hands to have been a deplorable blunder, and, at last, we have done what the Emperor Nicholas recommended thirty years ago, that is, occupied Egypt. With clear conscience, then, even the bluest of Tories may give three cheers for John Bright.

PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP IN IRELAND.—It is surprising that any resolution relating to the tenure of land in Ireland should be accepted by the House of Commons without a division. Yet this was the fortune of the resolution moved by Lord George Hamilton on Tuesday; the only change in the terms of his motion being the substitution of the word "early" for the word "immediate." Lord George Hamilton submitted an elaborate scheme for facilitating the transfer of Irish land from the present proprietors to the tenants. Mr. Gladstone did not, of course, express approval of this scheme; but he admitted that the purchase clauses of the Land Act had failed, and that it would be expedient to amend them at the earliest possible opportunity. Without entering into disputed questions as to the fitness of a system of peasant proprietorship for Ireland at the present stage of agricultural development, we may doubt whether Irish tenants would care to buy their holdings on any terms which the State could afford to offer them. In the Western districts there is a large class of peasants who could not maintain themselves properly even if they received a present of the wretched soil they try to cultivate. As for the better-off farmers, they have derived such benefit from the Land Act that it would hardly be worth their while to pay a considerable sum for the privilege of becoming landowners. They are already landowners in part, and as they have gained so much by agitation they feel tolerably confident that they will be able to secure a great deal more by the same easy method. Even if they were prepared to improve their circumstances by honestly paying for the advantages it is proposed to bring within their reach, it would still be necessary to ask how their prosperity would affect agricultural labourers. These poor people are not much talked about; but they have grievances compared with which those of tenant farmers are imaginary; and it does not seem likely that they would find very considerate masters in peasant proprietors whose supreme aim would be to derive as much wealth from the land as it is capable of producing.

THOUGHT READING.—Shakespeare mentions a charm "for calling fools into a circle." Whether the divine poet referred to a spiritualistic "circle" or not, we may leave as a problem for the New Shakespeare Society. The modern charm for the purpose is ingenious advertisement, which has been practised by Mr. Irving Bishop, with the unconscious

aid of Mr. Labouchere. That statesman does not believe in Thought Reading, and bet Mr. Bishop ten to one, in hundreds, that he would not read the number of a concealed bank-note. This showed less than Mr. Labouchere's wonted sagacity. To "the most excruciatingly feeble mind," as De Quincey's brother said, it must have been plain that the bet would never be decided. On Tuesday Mr. Bishop called sceptics, believers, and the curious into a circle in St. James's Hall, and would, perhaps, have won the long odds, if Mr. Labouchere had let him have a run for his money. But neither Mr. Labouchere nor Mr. Firth (who was somehow brought into the match) appeared at the post. There was some hitch about the bet, as there was sure to be, and the *Daily News* speaks of "what may grimly and sadly be called the amusement of the evening." "Grimly" is good. Still, the audience was not wholly disappointed. Clapping the hand of an excellent electrician to his fevered brow, Mr. Bishop actually found a pin. This valuable object had been concealed, by its spirited proprietor, in the lining of an opera hat. But surely, if a man hides a pin, then places his hand on Mr. Bishop's brow, and then unconsciously guides him to the pin's place of concealment, the experiment, however interesting, can hardly be called "Thought Reading." A dog will find a hidden handkerchief, even if no one places his hand on the canine brow. But, of course, a dog cannot tell, like Mr. Bishop, the number of a bank-note.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—She is rather a bore, poor soul, but who made her a bore? Why, the people who insist on maintaining a law which undeniably acts very harshly in some cases, and which has been repealed in most English-speaking communities beyond the United Kingdom without any evil consequences resulting. It is wonderful how severely virtuous people can be when it is a question of preventing other persons from doing something which they themselves do not want to do. They show singular vigour in "damning the sins they have no mind to." And the congenial spirit of bigotry brings together such ill-assorted companions as Lord Shaftesbury and a Popish Bishop *in partibus*, cheek by jowl on the same platform. Concerning the arguments for or against the Bill, which the House of Lords has affirmed by a narrow majority, very little need be said here. The alleged Scriptural prohibition cannot be very conclusive, seeing that the Nonconformists, who reverence the Bible at least as much as the Anglicans and the Romanists, are strongly in favour of repeal. Nor do we think there is much likelihood that, because men are permitted to marry the sisters of their deceased wives, they will madly desire to overthrow the entire Table of Kindred and Affinity, and rush into alliances with their grandmothers or their brother-in-law's daughters. As it seems to us, the only really practical question is this:—Should the Bill pass through the Commons either this or some future Session, how will it affect sisters-in-law? Will they be more or less comfortable than they now are? Knowing how little influence legislation has on human nature, we believe that the mass of these ladies will not be affected at all. But in some cases (by no means confined to the rich only) these hitherto prohibited alliances will take place, to the great convenience of the parties interested. Jealousy will remain as it now is. As it is, married women are sometimes more or less jealous of their sisters. The possibility of that sister's marriage with their husband, in case of their own death, will not aggravate the jealousy, the sting of which is caused by the belief that another is preferred to oneself. Nor do we believe that in those cases where a widower would like his sister-in-law to take care of his children, but does not want to marry her, the change in the law will prevent her from remaining under his roof. But, on the other hand, it will put an end to those illicit cohabitations which, especially among the poor, have been a not unfrequent result of prohibition.

ENGLISH SUPREMACY IN EGYPT.—Perhaps there was rather more discussion in the House of Commons about the case of Suleiman Sami than the facts warranted; for there seems to be complete evidence that he deserved the penalty of death. The interest excited by the matter will be of advantage, however, if it impresses upon the Government the necessity of exercising some control over the Egyptian authorities in executing the decisions of their tribunals. These tribunals are able to discharge their functions in consequence of the work done by England; and it would be intolerable if there was even a suspicion that they used their power, virtually in the name of this country, for the purpose of gratifying private malice or in order to cloak the misdeeds of persons in high station. Of course, from the point of view of those who think that we ought to quit Egypt, the less the British Government interferes in her affairs the better. But the truth is that we could not now withdraw from Egypt even if we wished to do so. We have disorganised all her institutions; and it would be impossible for us, without dishonour, to leave her to set them up again in her own way. The effect of that policy would be the establishment of despotism and the speedy intervention of Turkey or of some of the Great Powers. England must remain in Egypt until the population have obtained adequate guarantees for the maintenance of order and justice; and it becomes increasingly obvious that that is not a result which can be quickly achieved. Lord Hartington's "six months" will have to be indefinitely extended; and it may be doubted whether, as long as we maintain our Indian Empire, it will ever be

considered expedient to adopt in its integrity the principle of "Egypt for the Egyptians." This appears to be assumed by all European States, including France; and English Radicals, whether willingly or unwillingly, must reconcile themselves to the inevitable consequences of our victory at Tel-el-Kebir.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET.—The time is drawing near when the Universities meet at Lord's. It seems to be a rule of Nature that Oxford is to retain her supremacy on the river, while Cambridge is to be invincible on dry land. This summer all signs point to a victory for the play of Light Blue. Cambridge has been making prodigious scores all through the season. Mr. C. T. Studd, Mr. Henery, Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Hawke are only the cream of an eleven in which every one may, and most do, "come off." In bowling, again, Mr. C. T. Studd is almost a rival of Mr. A. G. Steele, while Mr. Smith is that rare and valued being, a good fast bowler. Mr. Topham we have not yet seen, but he appears often to be successful. Now, Oxford has no really first-class bat. Mr. Walker is a very fine example of a good bat of the second class; so is Mr. Kemp. Mr. Asher appears to be a little uncertain; Mr. Shaw has not improved; Mr. Leslie has scarcely been seen since his return from Australia; and frequenters of Lord's have not had a chance of criticising Mr. Hine-Haycock. In bowling, Oxford is sadly to seek. Mr. Peake is most praiseworthy for his energy, but rather erratic in pitch. Mr. Robinson does not last long, and the wickets at Lord's do not appear to suit his left-handed deliveries. Mr. Page has hitherto been rather a costly bowler, though his wicket is no "bowler's wicket," and he is capable of getting runs. Mr. Foord-Kelcey seems likely to tread in the glorious path of his brother, and it is to him, perhaps, that Oxford should look for what is so sadly needed—a good fast bowler. Thus, supposing the fielding to be equally good on both sides, we may expect long scoring, especially by Cambridge.

COLONIAL ANNEXATION SCHEMES.—If he could return to earth, Captain Cook would possibly be surprised to find the prodigious results of his voyages of exploration. A hundred years ago there was not, it may be presumed, a single white man permanently located in Australasia. Now there are some three millions of them, and they are beginning to make themselves heard. The young lions of the Antipodes are roaring for prey. Queensland has annexed New Guinea, whereupon Victoria says, "Why should not I annex something too?" And so she proposes to take possession of the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides. Worried by these troublesome children of hers, the overburdened old Mother Country feels inclined to say, "First cultivate your own gardens, my dears; there's plenty of waste ground there, I'm sure." To which her children reply, "There's a great ugly Frenchman loafing about, and, if we don't take these islands, he will." This is really a very serious matter. The newly-born colonial ambition of France, which had lain dormant since the fall of Quebec and the death of Dupleix, seems to have come nearly a century too late. All the really colonisable parts of the earth—that is, places where Europeans can live, and labour, and multiply—are already in the hands of other nations. These Pacific islands, with their limited area and damp heat, can never be genuine colonies. But they might be utilised as penal settlements; and they might be developed into formidable military and naval stations. Now, to either of these contingencies Australia strongly objects. She knows the virus of convictism only too well, and she does not want to be inoculated with the French variety of it; and she certainly does not want to be surrounded by a chain of forts and harbours which, in the event of a war between England and France, might render the invasion of her territory, and even the seizure of her chief cities, a probable consequence. It is from prudential motives, then, rather than from greed, that she cries for annexation. The question, in its broadest extent, ought to be seriously considered by our Government without delay; or, while they are deliberating, other people may be found acting.

EDUCATION AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—When School Boards were established it was supposed by some friends of the Church of England, and by many of her enemies, that she would be unable to continue her educational work in competition with these bodies. As a matter of fact, she has never laboured so ardently or with so much success for the education of the poor as she has done since the establishment of the national system. At the annual meeting of the National Society the other day, the Committee had nothing to tell that was not encouraging to those who believe in the advantages of voluntary effort as compared with results accomplished at the expense of the ratepayers. It appeared from the report that during the last year the Church of England contributed nearly 600,000*l.* in support of its schools, and that there was an increase of 48,000 scholars as against an increase of 19,000 in 1881. The Board schools profit by wholesome competition with Church schools; and the efficiency of Church schools has been, no doubt, greatly improved by the consciousness that if they are not at least equal to their rivals, they must disappear through the operation of the law of "the survival of the fittest." In addressing the members of the National Society, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided over the meeting, offered some excellent counsels to the managers of Church schools. He was especially emphatic in advising

that they should not aim at imparting more than a sound elementary education. It would be well if the School Boards would reflect seriously on what the Archbishop had to say on this subject. One of the chief wants of England at the present day, as Mr. Matthew Arnold has so often reminded us, is a thoroughly good system of secondary education. Now, the attainment of this end is not promoted—it is retarded—by any attempt on the part of elementary teachers to do it by their proper duties. They cannot really give to go beyond the higher kinds of instruction; yet by seeming their pupils the higher kinds of instruction; yet by seeming to do it they prevent the classes whose children are committed to their care from seeing the necessity of improved methods. At the same time, they are tempted to devote more attention to clever boys and girls than to the children who stand in urgent need of their help. The most satisfactory plan would be to have an adequate number of secondary schools, with scholarships which would be open to the best pupils at schools of a lower grade.

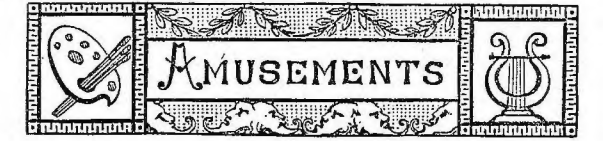
DEBT AND CREDIT.—One thing which we like about the Grand Committees is that either the members make very short speeches (such as were made in Parliament during the seventeenth century), or else that they are very succinctly reported. Whichever the fact may be, these reports are often more worth reading than a good deal of the talk in which the House in its corporate capacity indulges. For example, in working through the successive Clauses of the Bankruptcy Bill, the important questions of debt, credit, and imprisonment were discussed in a very interesting manner. We gather from the debate that the belief in the advantages of imprisonment for debt (which, as it is now only applied to small defaulters, is more invidious than the practice of Mr. Pickwick's day) is gradually dying out. Mr. Anderson denied the axiom laid down by Mr. Chamberlain, "If we abolish imprisonment for debt, we should abolish credit," saying that such was not the experience in Scotland, where a working-man only got credit on character. It seems to us that Mr. Anderson takes the correct view, and that the vast amount of credit which is given in all civilised countries is based rather on a belief that the debtor intends to pay than on a reliance on some legal process for screwing the money out of him if he should refuse to refund it. If not merely imprisonment for debt, but even all legal process for the recovery of debt were abolished, legitimate credit—that is, credit which is really needful and proper—would be very little affected. But the abusers of credit, the people who are to be found in all classes who will never pay till they are forced, would find that Trust was so completely dead that they would have for the future to find ready money or go without the goods. It need scarcely be added that the usurious money-lenders, and the legal sharks who aid them in securing their prey, would find their fishing-grounds less productive than before. We do not advocate such a sweeping change as this, and no Government would consent to give up the power of enforcing the payment of rates and taxes; but, apart from these public liabilities, we are inclined to think that debtors and creditors should as much as possible be left to settle their own affairs, unaided by the law.

THREE POLITICAL EVENTS IN GERMANY.—During the present week the Germans have been discussing three political events which are likely to be memorable in the history of their country. One of them was the passing of the Budget for 1884-85—a stroke of good luck for Prince Bismarck, which, two or three weeks ago, seemed to be all but impossible, notwithstanding the fact that the Emperor himself specially pressed the matter on the attention of the Reichstag. The effect of it will be that the Chancellor will secure the whole of the next Session for the consideration of what are called his Socialist schemes. This success is mainly due to the second of the events to which we have referred—the introduction of the Ecclesiastical Bill into the Prussian Parliament. The Centre party have protested against the maintenance of those powers of the State over the Church, which Prince Bismarck still proposes to retain; but, as he has made many concessions, and may be induced to go further in the same direction, the Catholic deputies could not, of course, afford to disappoint his expectations about the Budget. There can be little doubt that the Ecclesiastical Bill, with some modifications, will become law; and, if it does, Prince Bismarck may reasonably hope to obtain an overwhelming majority for the social reforms to which he attributes so much importance. The third event is the withdrawal of Herr von Bennigsen, the leader of the National Liberals, from the Prussian Parliament and from the Reichstag. It is understood that he was led to resign his seat by the opposition of his followers to his moderate counsels regarding the Ecclesiastical Bill; but probably he had felt for some time that it had become impossible for him to be of much service in the existing condition of political parties. The National Liberals were formerly the most powerful party in the State; they are now an insignificant "fraction," as the Germans say; and it is generally admitted that, if Prince Bismarck is to be vigorously resisted, it can be done only by the union of all politicians who approve of the general aims of Liberalism. The retirement of Herr von Bennigsen will give the National Liberals an opportunity of arriving at an understanding with their more advanced friends, the Secessionists and the Progressists.

CELTIC SHINDIES.—The word "shindy" was not precisely classical before Mr. Thackeray extended to it his

generous hospitality. All of us have read how the Irish "Smashed the lovely windies, Hung with muslin from the Indies, A pursuing of their shindies, Upon the Shannon shore." The Celtic shindy is now being pursued by the once peaceful crofters of Skye and Lewis. The verge of the melancholy ocean is noisy with their Highland howls, and the heads of chief constables are freely broken in a district once so peaceful that it nourished but a solitary policeman, and made few demands on his intelligence and activity. We imagine that Professor Blackie, and other enthusiasts for kilts, clachans, skenes, and similar Celtic gear are at the bottom of the trouble. They have uttered what they fondly take for "songs and sonnets" on the intolerable wrongs of the Highland Celt, till that usually cautious being has come to think he can do no wrong. After worrying process-servers and sheriffs' officers in the fearless old fashion, the crofters a fortnight ago destroyed some cargoes of fish which were being landed at Stromie Ferry very late on a Saturday night. Their pretext was the sacred cause of the Scottish Sabbath. For these feats on the Scottish fiords some of the Sabbatarian enthusiasts have been arrested. "But the inhabitants of Airdnaiskil rescued one prisoner, and stoned the policemen out of the place." These violent and lawless acts are the natural consequence of the philo-Celtic folly of the crofters' Lowland friends. Crofters must be taught that they are only human beings, and amenable to human law.

NOTE.—In consequence of the numerous inquiries made at the Office upon the subject, the Proprietors of this Journal beg to intimate that APPLICATIONS for ADVERTISEMENTS to be printed upon Sheets entitled INTERLEAFS or LEAFLETS, or bearing any other title, and said to be inserted in any portion of the issue of THE GRAPHIC, do not emanate from this Office, and that such Insertions are in no way connected with the Paper.



INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
Piccadilly, W.—The SIXTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN. Admission 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s.
To which is added a Loan Collection of the Works of the late Vice-President, W. L. Leitch, including several works from the Collection of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND RARE, MODERN AND POPULAR, SPORTING SUBJECTS IS NOW OPEN at the CITY OF LONDON FINE ART GALLERY—GLADWELL BROS.—20 and 21, Gracechurch Street, E.C. Admission 1s., including Catalogue, which, being adorned with a number of quaint illustrations, is amusing and interesting. Open 10 to 6, Saturdays 10 to 3.
N.B. Catalogue and Ticket of Admission sent by post 15 stamps.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.
AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.
NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
The above Exhibition will open in the WALKER ART GALLERY on Monday, Sept. 3.
The dates for receiving pictures are from the 1st to the 11th of August, both inclusive. Forms and all information may be obtained on application to CHARLES DYALL, Curator, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool.
London Agent: Mr. JAMES BOURLET, 17, Nassau Street, Middlesex Hospital.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. Now on VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street, with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and his other Great Pictures. From 10 to 6 Daily. One Shilling.

TINWORTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN.
Upwards of ONE HUNDRED Subjects from the Bible in Terra Cotta and Doulton Ware, including "THE RELEASE OF BARABAS," "PREPARING FOR THE CRUCIFIXION," "CHRIST'S ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM," and "GOING TO CALVARY."
TINWORTH EXHIBITION ART GALLERIES, 9, Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.
Open from 10 till 6. Admission 1s.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND (Incorporated by Royal Charter), for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of British Artists.
Patron: Her Majesty THE QUEEN.
The SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will be held at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1883, the Right Hon. Lord THURLOW the Chair.
L. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary, 23, Garrick Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL FESTIVAL.
MESSIAH Monday, June 18th, at 2.0.
SELECTION Wednesday, June 20th, at 2.0.
ISRAEL IN EGYPT Friday, June 22nd, at 2.0.
Four Thousand Performers. Principal Vocalists: Madame Albani, Madame Valleria, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Clara Suter, Miss Annie Marriott, Madame Patey, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Barton McGuckin, Mr. J. Mans, Mr. Santley, Mr. F. King, Mr. Bridson, and Signor Foli. Solo Organ, Mr. W. T. Best. Organist, Mr. Willing. Conductor, Mr. August Manns. Tickets for the three days of the Festival, both in sets and single tickets, on sale at the Ticket Office, Crystal Palace, and the Crystal Palace Company's Ticket and Enquiry Office, 41, Pall Mall, S.W. Cheques must be made payable to Crystal Palace Company, and crossed "Consolidated Bank." Post Office Orders must be made payable to G. Gordon Cleather, Manager. N.B.—The Handel Festival Pamphlet may be had gratis on application.
G. GORDON CLEATHER, Manager.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL FESTIVAL.—Book of Words.—The Official PROGRAMME, and words of each day's performance, with full list of Band and Choir. Price 2s. 6d.; post free 2s. 8d. Charles Dickens and Evans, Crystal Palace, and at the Principal Railway Stations approaching the Palace.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
Under the Immediate Patronage of their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of WALES.
The Duke and Duchess of EDINBURGH.
The Duke and Duchess of CONNAUGHT.
The Duke and Duchess of ALBANY.
Prince and Princess CHRISTIAN.
The Duchess of CAMBRIDGE.
His Serene Highness the Duke and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of TECK.
Sir JULIUS BENEDEKT has the honour to announce his FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, to begin at two o'clock, on TUESDAY, June 26.
A few sofa stalls, 41 1s., for which immediate application is solicited; and tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 3s., to be had of all the principal librarians and music-sellers; at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and of Sir J. Benedekt, No. 2, Manchester Square, W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
The New and Magnificent Entrance in Piccadilly now Open.
The World-Famed
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,
The Oldest Established and Most Popular Entertainment in the World.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, THREE AND EIGHT.
All the Year Round.
GREAT AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME.
All the New Songs received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of delight.
Great Success of the New Second Part.
Tickets and Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.
No Fees.

IRISH LACE EXHIBITION,
AT THE MANSION HOUSE.
Will be OPENED on MONDAY, June 25, at 4 p.m., by T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of CONNAUGHT. Admission 10s. 6d. on the opening day; 2s. 6d. on Wednesday; all other days, 1s.
Tickets and particulars at the principal West End drapers, and at the Mansion House IRISH LACE EXHIBITION.

NOW OPEN.

THE GRAPHIC EXHIBITION

OF

ANIMAL PAINTINGS

168, NEW BOND STREET.

The recent EXHIBITION of "TYPES OF FEMALE BEAUTY" by the leading BRITISH and FOREIGN ARTISTS at THE GRAPHIC GALLERY was attended with such success that another Pictorial Collection has been organised, namely—

AN EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

BY THE

PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND FOREIGN

ANIMAL PAINTERS.

Each Artist has chosen his own subject, and has told his story in as simple and as characteristic a manner as possible. The names of the following well-known Artists are among the Contributors:—

A. DE NEUVILLE.
PAUL MEYERHEIM.
MADAME RONNER.
CHARLES GREEN.
H. W. B. DAVIS, R.A.
J. McWHIRTER, A.R.A.
Mrs. BUTLER.
HEINRICH ZUGEL.
CATON WOODVILLE.
JOHN CHARLTON.
LUIGI CHIALIVA.
C. STEFFECK.
C. RUD-HILBER.
JULES GELBERT.
HEYWOOD HARDY.
HERMAN LEON.
ADRIEN MARIE.
J. R. GOUBIE.

EDWIN DOUGLAS.
HORATIO H. COULDERY.
ALFRED W. STRUTT.
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SAMUEL CARTER.
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LEON BARILLOT.
R. BEAVIS.
PERCY MACQUOID.
S. E. WALLER.
J. C. DOLLMAN.
E. K. JOHNSON.
BASIL BRADLEY.
J. MAXIME CLAUDE.
OTTO WEBER.

In addition to the above Collection, the Exhibition contains a large quantity of Oil Pictures, Water Colour Drawings, and Black and White Drawings by J. E. Millais, R.A., P. Calderon, R.A., G. Storey, A.R.A., H. Woods, A.R.A., H. Herkomer, A.R.A., and others.

ADMISSION ONE SHILLING, INCLUDING CATALOGUE.

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LYCEUM.—"THE LYONS MAIL" every Night until July 3 at Half Past Eight o'clock. Lesurques and Dubose, Mr. IRVING: Janette, Miss ELLEN TERRY. Preceded at 7.15 by "THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH." Mr. Terriss and Miss Payne. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open from ten to five. Seats can also be Booked by letter or telegram.

TROCADERO (The Eden Theatre of London).—Messrs. CHARLES MERION (Manager), and WALTER HEHL (Treasurer), of this elegant Theatre, by the kind permission of the proprietor, R. R. BIGNELL, Esq., will be happy to entertain the application of a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen aspirants to the dramatic and musical profession. Band and entertainments for Nobility's Garden Parties, Fête, Balls, &c. Office Hours 12 till 3, or by special appointment.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT (Managers: Messrs. ALFRED REED and CORNEY GRAY), ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LAMHAM PLACE.—TREASURE TROVE, (a New First Part) by Arthur Law, Music by Alfred J. Caldicott; and a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Gray, entitled OUR MESS. MORNING PERFORMANCES every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three; EVENINGS, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Admission 1s. and 2s. Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No fees.

SAVAGE CLUB ENTERTAINMENT AND COSTUME BALL.
Object: the Founding of a Club Scholarship in the Royal College of Music.
The Executive Committee of the Savage Club have the honour to announce that a Grand Miscellaneous Entertainment and Costume Ball will be given by Members of the Club in the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, on WEDNESDAY, July 11, with the immediate patronage and presence of His Royal Highness THE PRINCE OF WALES, J.G. (Honorary Life Member of the Club), and Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS OF WALES, and other Members of the Royal Family.

SAVAGE CLUB ENTERTAINMENT AND COSTUME BALL.
—WEDNESDAY, July 11th. The price of tickets of admission will be as follows:—Gentlemen, Two Guineas; Ladies, One Guinea and a-Half (inclusive of Champagne Supper, Wine, and Refreshments).
The Boxes will be appropriated for Visitors who may prefer not to join in the Ball. Balcony Seats, 5s. and Shillings each.
Application for Tickets (and for prices of Special Boxes) may be made to the Executive Committee, Savage Club, Lancaster House, Savoy Place, Strand, W.C., at the Royal Albert Hall, and at all the Libraries.
The Doors of the Hall will be open at 7.30 p.m. The Entertainment will commence at 8.30 p.m., and the Costume Ball at about 11 p.m.
The Metropolitan and District Railways will run Special Trains from South Kensington to Aldgate and Mansion House (calling at all stations) at and after 1 a.m.

FOURTH ANNUAL
GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT
IN AID OF THE CAMBRIDGE FUND FOR OLD AND DISABLED SOLDIERS.
By Special Permission of
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., Commanding-in-Chief.
PATRONS:
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of WALES, K.G.
Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of CONNAUGHT, K.G.
Colonel H.R.H. the Duke of ALBANY, K.G.
General H.R.H. Prince CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, K.G.
General H.S.H. Prince EDWARD OF Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B.
Colonel H.S.H. the Duke of TECK, G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.
HON. SECRETARIES:
Colonel the Hon. PAUL METHUEN, C.B.
Captain THOMAS TULLY, T.H.R.V.B.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, LONDON.
JUNE 18 to 23, 1883.
Entirely under Military Management.
PRIZE LIST, £600.
FOR
Tent-Pegging, Cleaving the Turk's Head, Tilting at the Ring, Lemon Cutting, Sword & Sword, Lance & Lance, &c., &c., Mounted, Dismounted. Artillery Galloping Competitions, Wrestling on Horseback, Tug of War, &c.
MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND ENTRIES.
MORNING Competitions commence each day at Two o'clock. Carriages at Five o'clock.
EVENING Competitions commence each day at 7.30. Carriages at Ten o'clock.
Admission One Shilling. Seats, 1s., 2s., 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d.
Reserved and Numbered Positions may now be secured at Mitchell's, Bond Street, Keith, Provost, and Co., Cheapside, and at the Agricultural Hall, N.

EARLSWOOD ASYLUM, near Redhill.
GRAND SUMMER FÊTE,
SATURDAY, July 14, 1883.
A Military Band will be in attendance.
Admission ONE SHILLING.
Return Tickets to Earlswood Station, at Single Fares, will be issued at all Stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

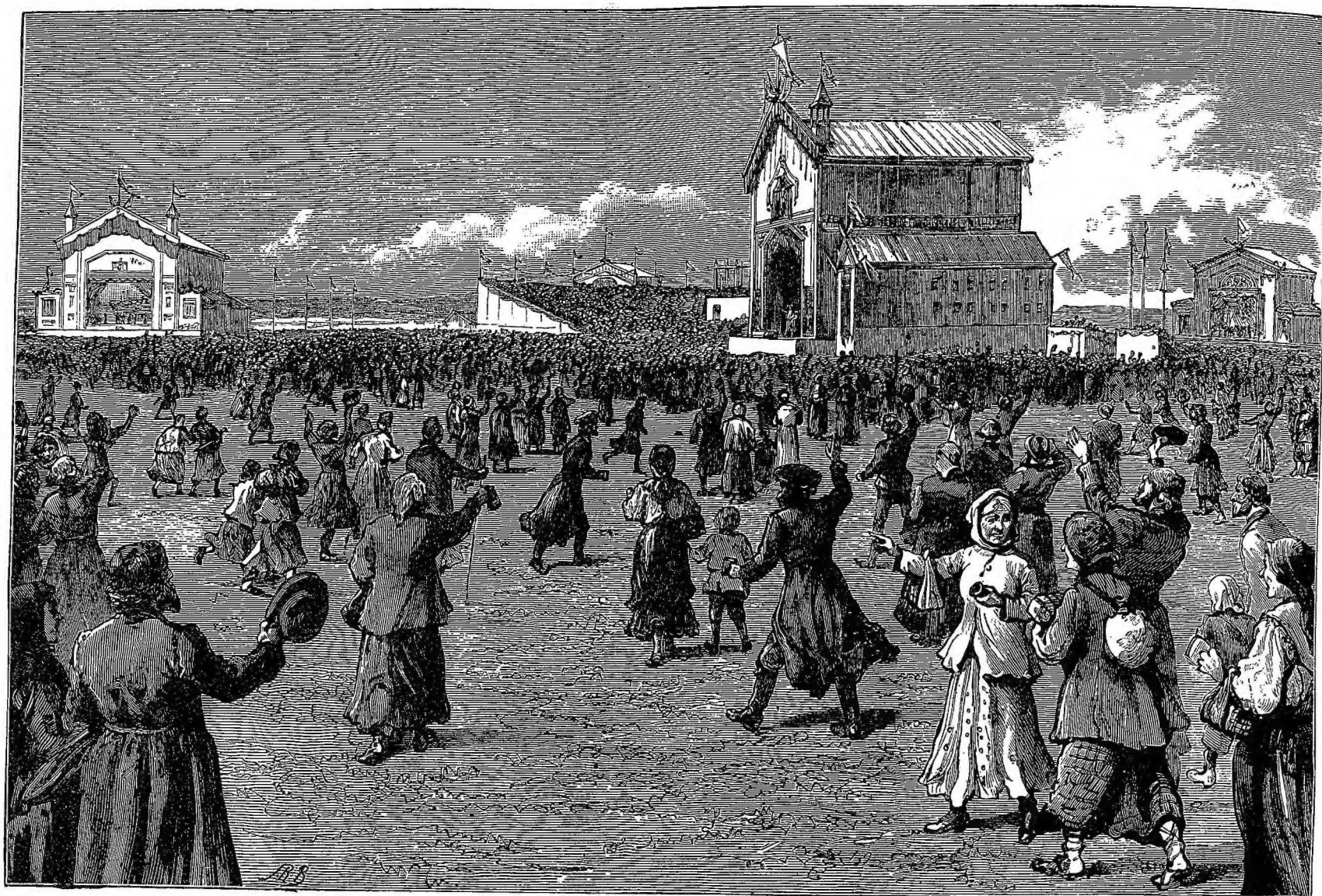
RHODODENDRONS.
JOHN WATERER and SONS' EXHIBITION of the above Plants is now on view DAILY in the GARDENS of CADEGAN PLACE, SLOANE STREET.
Admission One Shilling.

BRIGHTON.
Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.
Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool Street.
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Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at Cheap Rates.
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Admission to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.
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Fullman Drawing Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton.
Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations.
On the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

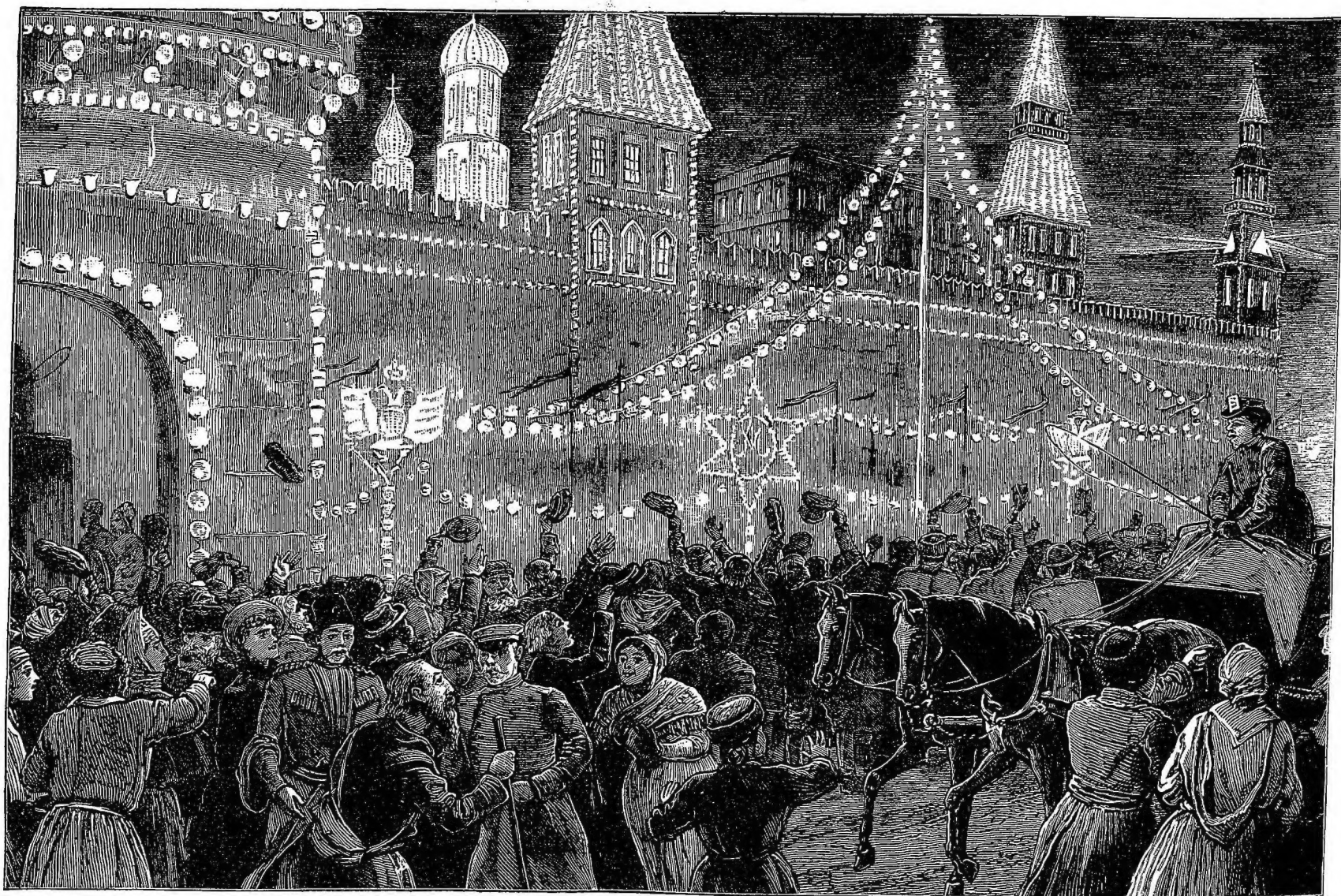
PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.
Via NEUCHÂTEAU, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
Weekday Tidal Special Express Service, 1st and 2nd Class.
Night Service, Weekdays and Sundays, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.
From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m.
Fares—Single, 24s., 24s., 17s.; Return, 52s., 39s., 30s.
The "Normandy," and "Brittany," Splendid Fast Paddle Steamers, accomplish the Passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently under Four Hours.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's
West End General Offices, 28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By Order),
J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1883.
TOURIST TICKETS will be issued to the 31st October, 1883.
For particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.
JOHN NOBLE,
Derby, April, 1883. General Manager.



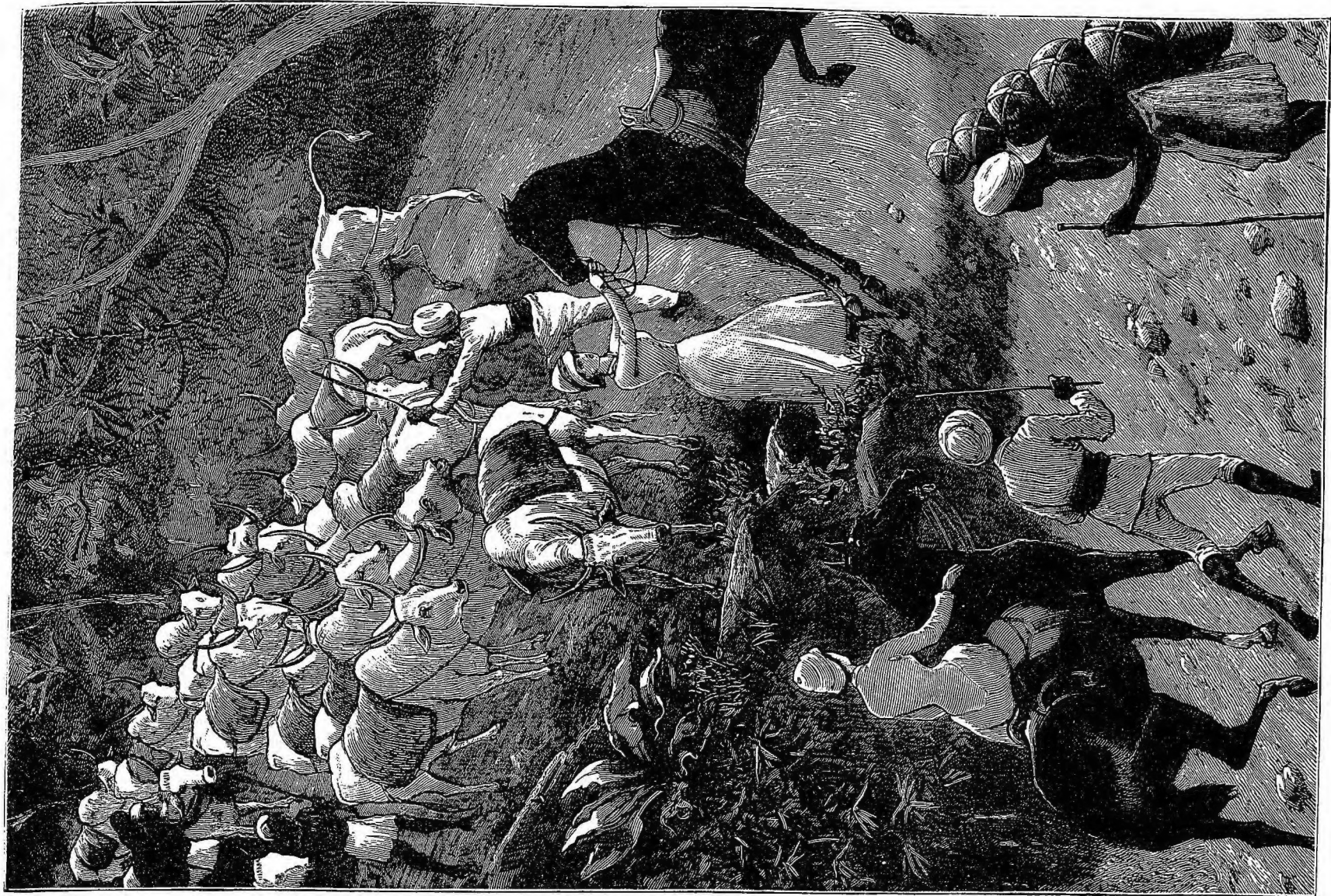
THE PEOPLE'S FÊTE ON THE KHODINSKY COMMON, MOSCOW—"LONG LIVE THE CZAR!"



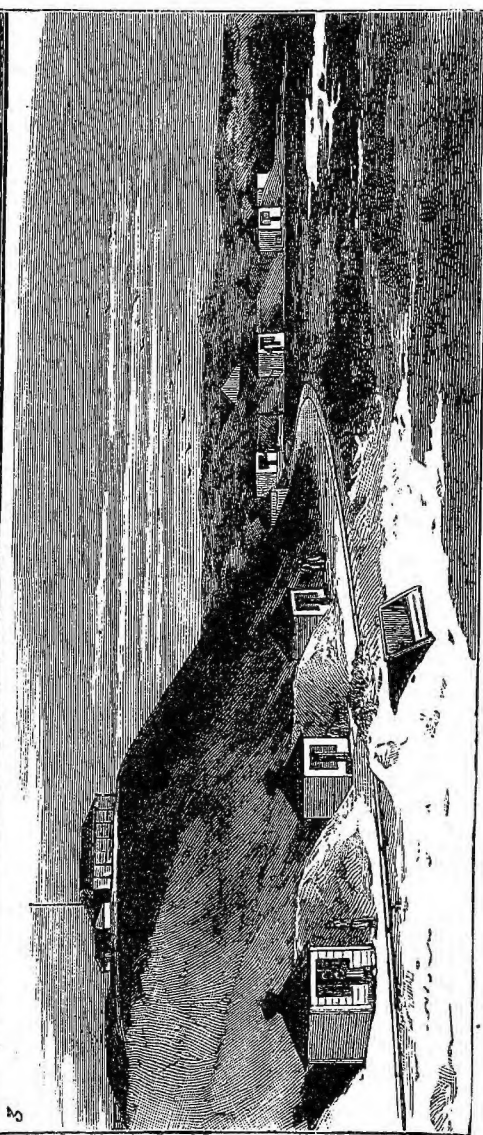
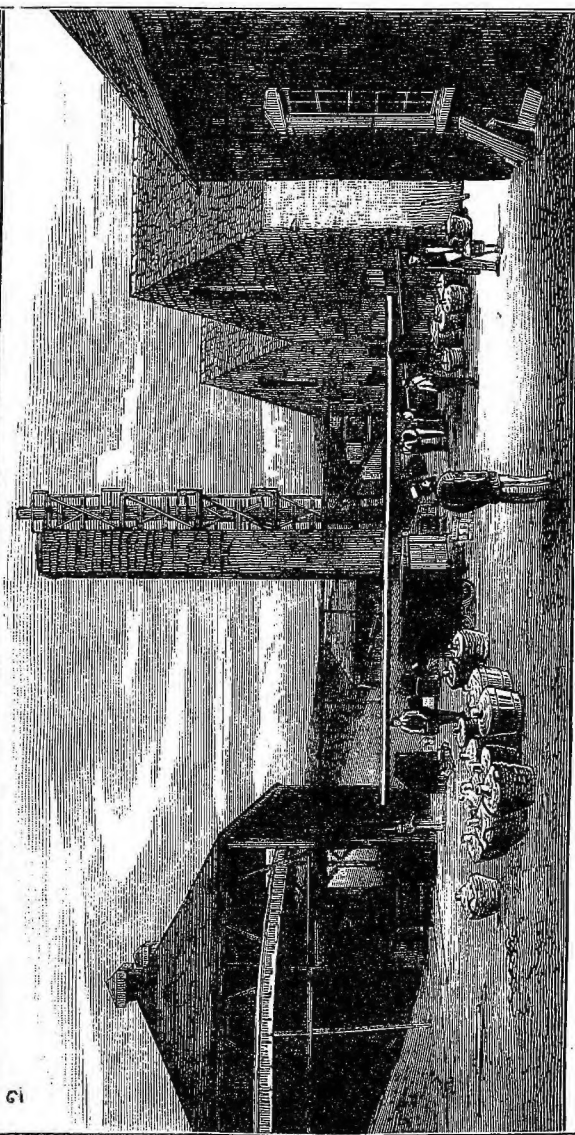
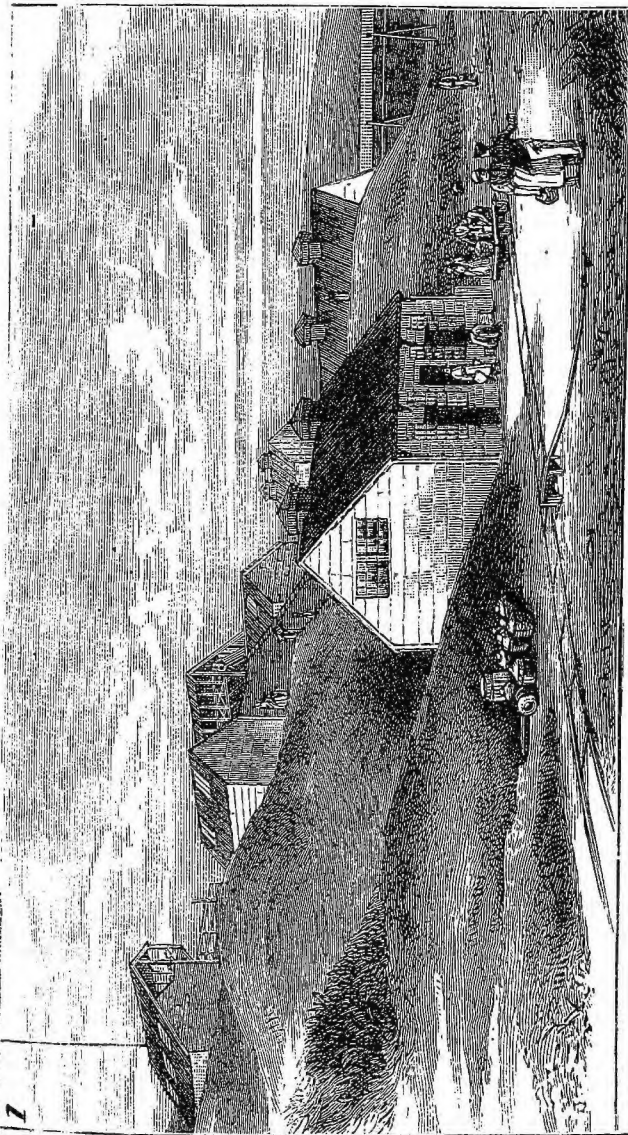
REJOICINGS AFTER THE CORONATION—THE KREMLIN ILLUMINATED

THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS



LIFE IN SOUTHERN INDIA—"MORE LIVELY THAN PLEASANT"



1. Glycerine Nitrating House, Separating and Washing House, and Packing House.—2. Nitric Acid Factory.—3. Huts in which Dynamite is Made into Cartridges.
SKETCHES AT NOBEL'S DYNAMITE MANUFACTORY, ARDER, AVRSHIRE

NOTICE.—With this Number is issued the Third Portion of "THIRLEY HALL," a New Novel, by W. E. Norris, Author of "No New Thing," illustrated by William Small, and which will be continued Weekly till completion.



THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR

THE RECEPTION AT THE KREMLIN

ON the evening of the day following the Coronation ceremony there was a brilliant reception at the Kremlin by the Czar and Czarina, the great halls of the Palace being thrown open to the guests, who comprised the members of the highest Russian nobility and the diplomatic representatives of the various nations. The proceedings were almost as formal as the ceremony itself. The Czar and Czarina, attended by the members of their Court, together with their princely visitors, walked round the halls. Then followed the orthodox "Polonaise," after which the Czar and Empress retired.

Our sketch represents the gentlemen of the Palace engaged in gently marshalling into order a bevy of fair Russians, all clad in the national Muscovite costume in honour of the occasion. To the right may be seen the emerald-tipped staves of the chamberlains preceding the Imperial procession.

THE POPULAR FÊTE

SATURDAY week was essentially the "people's day" at Moscow. For months previously the huge Khodinsky plain in front of the Petroffsky Palace had been in a chronic condition of preparation for the festival which the Czar had promised to the populace. Booths had been erected for the free distribution of food, railway trucks filled with barrels of beer had been marshalled in line, four enormous theatres and a hippodrome had been built, in which various entertainments, ranging from extravagant pantomime to military dramas, were organised, while a pavilion had been erected for the Czar and the Imperial Family, and a grand stand for less distinguished guests. From the earliest hours on the appointed day the various entrances were thronged by thousands of peasants, many of whom had walked thirty miles to be present at the show, and great was the struggle for the tickets which entitled the holders to a basket of provisions, containing a meat pie, a tart, a bag of sweetmeats, and an earthenware mug, stamped with the Imperial arms and the date, 1883. These last, as one of our artists has depicted, were filled as often as desired from the barrels in the railway trucks; but, as far as the eatables were concerned, even the enormous quantity which had been provided proved insufficient, so vast was the crowd, which has been estimated at from three-quarters of a million to a million of people. Perfect order was maintained throughout, and the greatest good humour prevailed universally, the *moujiks* hugely enjoying the various theatrical entertainments, and eagerly climbing greasy poles, and trying to catch well-oiled pigs for prizes. At 2 P.M. the Czar and Czarina appeared on the scene, being greeted with such vociferous cheering as has rarely been heard even from an enthusiastic populace. The Imperial party having taken their places in the Pavilion, an allegorical procession, representing Spring, passed before them. "There were beetles, bees, frogs, and flies," writes one of the correspondents, "while Agriculture ploughing the globe, and Russia, as Queen of Spring, approached in cars, followed by flowers and butterflies. Then appeared a huge three-headed Dragon speared by St. George, and *moujiks*, bears, clowns, and nondescripts closed the procession." On the Czar leaving the ground, people joined the chorus singers in singing the old Slav Hymn. A display of fireworks in the evening brought the festivities to a close.

THE MILITARY JUBILEE

ON the following Monday (June 3rd) there was a grand military fete, the occasion being the celebration of the bi-centenary of the formation of the Preobrajensky and Simionofsky Regiments. These may be said to have been organised by Peter the Great, who, when only a boy of eleven, formed and drilled bands of his German playfellows at Preobrajensk and Simionofsk—a little force subsequently known as "La Compagnie de Divertissement de Pierre le Grand"—and which formed the nucleus of the first regular army of Russia. The proceedings were begun by a parade of the troops before the Czar in Preobrajensk. The old colours were deposited in the Church, and new banners presented by the Czar, and then the troops were marched back to the neighbourhood of Moscow, where, on the Sokolniki plain, hospitable tables had been spread for 11,000 men, through the fostering care of the Moscow Municipality—the Imperial pavilion being in the centre like the axle of a monster wheel. Before each soldier was a plate of green earthenware and a painted wooden spoon, both of which were presented to the guests as a souvenir of the feast. On the appearance of the Czar and Czarina, the troops all stood up, the bands played the "Life for the Czar," and then a hearty round of cheering burst forth. The Czar, who wore the uniform of the Preobrajensky Regiment, the Czarina, also wearing the colours of the regiment, and the Grand Duke Vladimir, in the uniform of the Simionofsky Regiment, then entered the Pavilion, where the traditional bread and salt had been placed on a table. Taking up a little gold cup, filled with the national spirit *vodka*, the Czar toasted the troops, exclaiming in a loud voice, "To the glory and success of the Russian Guard and Army. Hurrah!" This was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and then, on a given signal, the soldiers commenced an assault on the provisions as though they were the redoubts of Plevna.

THE ILLUMINATIONS IN THE KREMLIN

THIS illustration is from a sketch by Mr. Henry Cumming, who writes:—"The whole Kremlin wall, with its numerous towers, was illuminated by means of coloured glass balls containing candles, and with Bengal lights, the tops of the towers dazzling with electric lights of all colours, lilac, green, red, pink, and blue. Below was the Dyke illuminated by means of coloured lanterns suspended on strings festooned from masts, thronged with people and carriages, as also the quay above. On the left is a tower gateway, through which a carriage is passing to the Kremlin, while behind is the famed Ivan Velikig, brilliant with 3,450 Edison lamps."

"MORE" LIVELY THAN PLEASANT

THIS is a sketch by Miss H. Baker, of Cottayam, Travancore, Southern India, and shows two ladies, somewhat in difficulties, at an awkward corner of the road. A herd of Pandu bullocks laden with coffee—or more probably cardamoms (spices)—are on their way to the plains, and at a steep turn of the road they meet the riders. Mutual fright on part of both horses and bullocks is the result; the latter, though they generally pass in a stolid, indifferent sort of way, are sometimes seized with a mad fit, and a general stampede is the consequence, packs are kicked off in a twinkling, and with much wild bellowing, tossing of long horns, and kicking up of heels, they scatter in all directions, heedless of the guttural

calls of the Pandu drivers (whose deep "ah-ha! ah-ha!" is enough one would think to frighten any ordinary-minded bullock).

One of the riders, knowing what is likely to happen, has dismounted, and is trying to quiet the excitable "Australian," who would like a romp round on his own account.

The horsekeepers, with many muttered expressions of "sons of jackasses," and other untranslatable idioms, are struggling to keep the bullocks to one side of the road.

The old gentleman in the foreground, with the cooking-pots tied in a row up his back, looks anxiously back, as he murmurs, "My golden mother, don't let your horse frighten the bullocks," as if that was not the chief desire of "the golden mother" at present. One never sees that wonderful erection of "chatties" without the idea suggesting itself of what a smash there would be if the bearer sat down in a fit of absence of mind.

Jungle life makes one very indifferent to small difficulties, so we have no doubt the ladies will speedily find their way out of their troubles, and reach their destination without further loss of time.

NOBEL'S DYNAMITE AND EXPLOSIVES FACTORY

IS situated at Ardeer, on the Ayrshire coast, a few miles south of Ardrossan, the article it produces being the explosive compound bearing the trade mark of the "Nobel's Explosive Company." The nearest village is about a mile distant, and on one side the factory looks out upon the estuary of the River Clyde. The works cover nearly a square mile in area, the buildings being scattered about like the shanties in an embryo American city, large structures and small ones, some of brick and some of wood, but no two are together. There are about 250 workers in all, women as well as men being employed.

Immediately on passing the policeman at the gate, the workers enter into cottages for the purpose of changing their costumes, and now appear in different coloured uniforms, some of the men being clad in bright scarlet, some in blue, but the majority wear clothes of a more sombre colour. Once the gates close upon them in the morning the operatives are shut in for the day. Not until night do they resume their ordinary clothes, and pass outward to their homes.

The women are chiefly employed in making the dynamite into cartridges. The place is pervaded by the resolution to minimise the risk of explosion, and, in consequence, not only is every little hut in which the operation is conducted separated from its neighbours, but no more than four women are allowed in each. The distinctive clothing is another precaution, although its use is more obvious in the case of the men than the women. There are grave reasons why the men in red should be separated from the men in blue, and the men in white flannel from either of the other two. The mere cutting up and packing is simple, and comparatively safe, but there are intricate processes connected with the preparation of the explosive portion of the compound, which if not carefully watched are dangerous; and, as the garb he wears is an index to the work he is doing, it is easy to find out a man who strays from his own department into another. Four policemen from the County Police force, paid by the company, are constantly on the watch to prevent dereliction of duty. They speak to no one, and are not to be spoken to. At uncertain intervals, also, there comes into the place a Government official, who sees whether the regulations laid down by Act of Parliament are faithfully adhered to. Each department of the place has an overseer, and over all is a manager, whose wide practical knowledge is such that he can be appealed to on every subject connected with the manufacture.

That it is a profitable undertaking in which the company are engaged is apparent from the high premium on the original shares, and that the product has become a resource of civilisation is shown by the demand for it from all parts of the globe, where man, warring with Nature, is uprooting the stumps of trees, levelling the rock that comes between him and a straight path, breaking into the seam of the coal that is to cook his dinner, or making deep and navigable the stream that gives him communication with his neighbour.

THE NEW LORD JUSTICE IN IRELAND

MR. JUSTICE BARRY has been appointed to the office of Lord Justice of Appeal, vacant by the death of Lord Justice Deasy. The fact that he is a Roman Catholic pleases a large portion of the community in Ireland, especially as objections were made to the appointment of a second Protestant Judge to the position in which questions affecting the Roman Catholic Church may now be determined. Mr. Barry, who is the son of a Limerick solicitor, was born in 1824, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took first-class honours in Science. He was called to the Bar in 1845, and was subsequently made Q.C. and Queen's Serjeant-at-Law. He has been successively Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for Ireland, and was made Justice of the Queen's Bench in 1872. Between 1865 and 1868 he sat as M.P. for Dungarvan. In 1855 he married Kate, daughter of David Fitzgerald, Esq., of Dublin.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Chancellor, 55, Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.

MR. W. L. LEITCH

THE LATE WILLIAM LEIGHTON LEITCH, Vice-President of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, was born in the North quarter of Glasgow, November 2nd, 1804, his father being a manufacturer in that district. His earliest artistic impressions were awakened by the then beautiful neighbourhood, and by the fine cathedral. He was educated at a private school, and afterwards at the Highland Society School. As a schoolboy he showed great liking for drawing, and made the acquaintance of Daniel Macnee, afterwards Sir Daniel Macnee, the President of the Scottish Royal Academy, with whom he studied constantly in the evening. This friendship lasted through life. Leitch's friends placed him in a lawyer's office; but he soon left this uncongenial labour, and obtained employment with a decorator and sign painter, which was more to his taste.

He married July 16th, 1824, and shortly afterwards went as scene-painter to the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, whence he went to Cumnock, and afterwards to Mauchline, where he painted snuff-boxes in company with his old friend Daniel Macnee. Shortly afterwards he came to London, and worked in several of the theatres as scene painter. In London he became acquainted with David Roberts and Clarkson Stanfield, who were for many years his most intimate friends. He then went to Italy to study, remaining about five years, and making many valuable acquaintances. On his return to London Leitch contributed many fine classical paintings to the Royal Academy and other exhibitions; he also became teacher of Water-Colour Painting to the Queen, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, and other members of the Royal Family, and in after years to the Princess of Wales. For many years he was Vice-President of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours. He died April 25th, 1883.

Five of Mr. Leitch's latest works are included in the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours at their New Gallery in Piccadilly. But, still more interesting than these, as exhibiting the gifted artist when his powers were at their best, is a choice Loan Collection in the Council Room of the same Exhibition. A visit to the Institute is worth making, if only to see these charming highly-finished paintings. Six of them have been lent by Her Majesty the Queen, and include views of Osborne, Balmoral, Oban, and of the Horticultural Gardens in 1861. The remainder consists of views in the Scotch Highlands, in Wales, in Surrey (the neighbourhood of Reigate was a favourite sketching-ground of Mr. Leitch), and various other localities in the United Kingdom. But

perhaps the painter was most at home, and most thoroughly exhibited his various excellences, under the clear atmosphere and amid the vivid colouring of the Italian lakes. Some of the paintings depicting the scenes on Lake Maggiore and Lake Garda are most exquisite, and the fortunate owner who has one hanging on his wall can on the dullest and foggiest winter day conjure up a refreshing vision of light, and warmth, and colour.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Thomas Annan, 77, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

THE WRECK OF THE "LIVELY"

THE wreck of H.M.S. *Lively* on the Hen and Chickens Rock, near Stornoway—a submerged reef well known to every fisher in the Minch—is an accident which has caused much unpleasant comment. The *Lively* had left the Butt of Lewis on the evening of the 7th, with the members of the Crofters' Commission on board, for Stornoway. The weather, rough at first, had gradually moderated, and on nearing port, about 9 P.M., the sea was almost calm. The Commissioners and the Captain were conversing after dinner in the saloon, and the vessel was in charge of the Navigating Lieutenant, A. S. Mills, and the local pilot, Captain Macdonald, of Tobermory. How these officers contrived to steer the ship directly on a rock, measuring only about 40 feet in breadth where it rises out of deep water to within a fathom of the surface, has yet to be explained. It has been said by some that the helm was shifted at the last moment to avoid a herring boat; by others that the danger of the course taken was so obvious as to attract the notice of some fishermen, whose cries of warning were too far off to be understood. The vessel was making eleven knots an hour when she ran upon the rock, a jagged pinnacle piercing her bottom abaft the foremast, and holding her, with her bows high out of water, on the reef. Her Captain was on deck in another moment; the boats were launched, and, with the aid of the fishing smacks and of a steamer bound for Oban with herrings, Commissioners, officers, and crew were safely landed with most of their effects at Stornoway; the men finding shelter at the Naval Brigade Station, the officers in the house of Lady Matheson. The *Jackal* and two tugs were despatched to the assistance of the *Lively*, and a portion of the rock having been blasted away hopes were entertained that she might be got off. Later advices report a heavy gale from the south-west, and that the Chief Constructor, Mr. Dunn, who arrived on Monday from Stromer Ferry, fears that her back is broken. The *Lively* was a despatch boat of two guns and 250 horse-power, with a crew of seventy-five, and was built for less than the average cost at Sheerness Dockyard in 1870, where she was recommissioned on the 1st of January last. She was considered a speedy vessel of her class, and carried the Duke of Edinburgh in his cruise as Superintendent of the Naval Reserves; but she was always running aground or getting into collisions, and had been nearly wrecked at the mouth of Loch Roag only three mornings before the disaster which has apparently proved fatal.

Our engraving is from a photograph by Davies, Woolwich.

LAUNCH OF THE "CALYPSO"

THE unarmoured war-ship *Calypso*, which has been about two years in building, was launched from Chatham Dockyard on June 7th. Excepting that her sheathing is of wood, she is constructed almost entirely of steel, a material which combines strength and rigidity with extreme lightness. As she is intended to be a heavily-armed swift cruiser, her engines are exceptionally powerful (enabling her to attain a speed of 13½ knots per hour), and she will mount an armament of 22 guns. She is 235 feet long, and her displacement is 2,770 tons. Her engines and boilers are protected by a steel deck 1½ inch thick, and she will be fitted with a torpedo apparatus. She has been completed under the supervision of Mr. Warren, the Chief Constructor. The ceremony of christening the vessel was performed by Mrs. Watson, the wife of Rear-Admiral G. W. Watson, Superintendent of the Dockyard.

THE PROPOSED NATIVE MAGISTRATURE BILL —A MEETING AT BOMBAY

NO measure of modern times which has been proposed by the Indian Government has created such intense excitement amongst all classes, and has done so much to engender ill-feeling and race-hatred between European and Native, as Mr. Ilbert's proposed measure for subjecting Europeans in country districts to the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates. The announcement of such a Bill at once brought forth the most urgent protestations and remonstrances from every class of Europeans, and indignation meetings were held alike in the towns and in the country districts. On the other hand the Natives were as proportionately delighted, and, regarding the measure as a further instalment of Lord Ripon's policy of enlarging the scope of native authority, held meetings to support the Bill, and to protest against the angry attitude of the Europeans. Our sketch represents such a meeting at the Bombay Town Hall, which was presided over by the Hon. Budrodeen Tyabjee. "The Hall was crowded to suffocation," writes Mr. Everard R. Calthrop, to whom we are indebted for the sketch, "except in the immediate neighbourhood of the platform. At the back, however, the natives piled up chairs and tables and climbed to the top; every now and then one of these erections gave way with a crash, to the great discomfiture of the occupants, who on each occasion got well laughed at for their pains. It was the most good-natured and merry meeting I have been at."

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY TRIAL

THE trial of the six men implicated in the dynamite plot—T. Gallagher, physician, 33; B. Gallagher, ironmoulder, 29; John Curtin, 34, engineer; Albert George Whitehead, painter, 23; Henry Hammond Wilson, clerk, 22; and William Ansburgh, no occupation, 21—commenced on Monday at the Sessions House in the Old Bailey, before the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls (Sir B. Brett), and Mr. Justice Grove. The Lord Mayor, who had been attended from the Mansion House by the Sword and Mace Bearers, took his seat also on the Bench, and with him Sir R. Carden, Sheriff Savory, the Recorder, and other City magnates. The lengthy indictment, framed under the Treason-Felony Act of 1848, contained three chief counts, the first charging the accused with an intent "to deprive or depose the Queen," the second "to levy war against the Queen in order to compel Her Majesty to change her counsels," the third "to intimidate or overawe both Houses or either House of Parliament." The case for the prosecution was opened by the Attorney-General. The prisoners (with the exception of Wilson and Ansburgh, who preferred to conduct their own defence) were represented by various counsel, Mr. Edward Clarke, M.P., Q.C., being especially retained for the elder Gallagher. Of a large panel of jurors three were objected to by Mr. Clarke and two excused, one from ill-health, the other for having recently served on a trial which lasted four days. The evidence so far has been in the main a repetition of the statements already made by Lynch, alias Norman, the approver, by the railway officials, lodging-house keepers, &c., and by the Birmingham police, though some fresh facts have been elicited as to the purchase of indiarubber stockings in the Strand by Gallagher and Wilson. The accused are taken back each day to Millbank under a strong escort, the old gaol at Newgate being considered insecure, and seem well and in good spirits. The case for the prosecution closed on Tuesday.

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN

LORD ABERDEEN's name has of late been somewhat prominently before the Scottish public, because on the 23rd ult., in his capacity as Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, he reopened St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, which venerable edifice had been restored through the munificence of the late Dr. William Chambers, the well-known author and publisher. Dr. Chambers did not survive either to participate in the ceremony, or to receive the baronetcy which the Queen had bestowed upon him, but he had prepared an address which was read by his nephew, and in which the following passage occurs:—"The by his nephew, where I have spent so many years, are very dear to me, and it is as a token of my affection that I have endeavoured to restore her historic church to somewhat of its former beauty." In his reply Lord Aberdeen said, "Of the eminent man who has so lately been taken from us, it may emphatically be said that he, being dead, yet speaketh. In its graceful simplicity and earnestness, his address would in any case have been impressive, but is now doubly touching, while this noble work tells more eloquently than any spoken words of his public spirit, his zeal, and his patriotism."

John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, who is the seventh Earl and a Baronet, was born August 3rd, 1847. He is the grandson of the well-known statesman and Prime Minister, and succeeded his brother George in 1870. He was educated at University College, Oxford, is Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, and Major 18th Aberdeen Rifle Volunteers.

In 1877 he married Isabel Maria, daughter of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, M.P., first Baronet, and has two children, a son and a daughter.

Our portraits are from photographs by Elliott and Fry, 55, Baker Street, W.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN PARIS

ENGLISH visitors to Paris for the first time are frequently startled by the appearance of bands of young men parading the streets, singing patriotic songs, and laughing and shouting, completely unchecked by the police, and wearing pieces of paper, inscribed with figures, in their caps. These noisy spirits have just been fulfilling the first duty of French citizenship—namely, drawing for the conscription. Every Frenchman—with a few exceptions, such, for instance, as the only son of a widow—is compelled to serve in the army, and on reaching the age of twenty is summoned with his fellow townsmen or villagers to the town hall, where, in the presence of the Mayor and other authorities, he puts in his hand and draws out a number. Should it prove to be a low or "unlucky" figure, he has to join the army with little delay, and has to serve under the colours for the full term of five years, while a high or "lucky" number entitles him to a considerable reduction of the usual term. In Paris the "tirage au sort," as the drawing is called, takes place in the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysée, and it is on one of these days that our artist has taken his sketch. The conscripts make the occasion a high holiday, and, sticking in their caps duplicates of their numbers, which are offered for sale by touts outside the building, crowd the conveyances and throng the pavements, as we have said, singing and shouting unrestrained by the ordinarily stern *gardiens de la paix*, who apparently have orders to allow a few hours' licence to these poor fellows who, in a few months, will have to exchange their comfortably free and easy blouse for the stiff and ungainly *capote* of the linesman or the heavy leather-bordered trousers of the cavalry soldier. The drawing, as a rule, takes place in February, and those who have drawn low numbers have to join the colours at the end of October or the beginning of November.

CHILDREN AT PLAY IN THE TEMPLE GARDENS

We mentioned last week that the Inner Temple Gardens had been opened by the Benchers from 6 P.M. to 9 P.M., until the end of August. This will be a great boon for the children of artisans and others living in the densely-peopled regions which surround the Temple. These are just the hours during the months of summer when everybody craves to be in the open air, and when the fathers having finished their work, and mothers their household duties, have leisure to tidy their children for an outing, and sometimes to accompany them. In point of open spaces, since the laying out of the gardens on the Thames Embankment, Central London is somewhat better off than it used to be, and then, for many years now, the Benchers of Gray's Inn have opened the portals of their verdant domain to a number of poor children during the summer. Here the ticket system is in vogue, and judging from personal observation it works admirably, keeping out the rough and vicious element which causes mischief and annoyance, and yet admitting everybody who deserves admission. These facts deserve notice, as they bear on the proposal to open Lambeth Palace Grounds to every comer, a plan which is deprecated, with a view to the greatest happiness of the greatest number, by those who best know the gardens themselves and the neighbourhood by which they are surrounded. But while on the subject, may we venture to ask how it is that Lincoln's-Inn-Fields still remain jealously closed against the public? The area here is so extensive that, to use an auctioneer's adjective, it really may be styled "noble," and it is situated in one of the most densely-peopled quarters of London. What would the Parisians do if they possessed this pretty miniature park? They would remove the narrow courts and alleys by which it is on most sides approached, and make it accessible by broad streets; they would surround it with handsome edifices worthy of such a site; they would open the interior freely to the public, placing it under the control of a few old soldiers; they would provide abundance of seats; and an admirable band would play there every fine summer's evening. Can't we Londoners manage to accomplish this for ourselves?



IN OUT-DOOR POLITICS the chief event of the week has been the soberly-imposing celebration of Mr. Bright's twenty-five years representation of Birmingham in Parliament. Mr. Bright arrived at Small Heath Station on Monday morning, and was received by the Mayor and Town Council, and by the President and officers of the Liberal Association, by whom he was presented with a fine gold medal, having his portrait on the one side, and on the other, "The Birmingham Liberal Association. Bright Celebration, June, 1883. The Right Hon. John Bright, elected M.P. for Birmingham August, 1857. Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform." The gift having been pleasantly acknowledged, the word was given for the vast procession of Trade Guilds, temperance and political organisations—two miles and a-half in length—to get ready for its march. Many of the Guilds displayed ingenious devices emblematic of their callings, and all bore handsome banners. Numerous members of the Liberal Clubs in carriages brought up the rear; and, in two four-in-hands, immediately before the carriage in which was Mr. Bright himself, were survivors of the old Political Union of 1832, with the

drum and emblematic *fascies* which had figured in the political processions of the First Reform Bill days. At Snow Hill Mr. Bright made a detour to reach the Offices of the Local Board, where, for a full hour and a-half, the seemingly endless line kept moving past the window in which was seated the central figure of the show, with "the broad face and square forehead and snow-white hair" that all men knew. The order preserved was simply marvellous; and in the evening there were concerts and fireworks at the Aston Grounds, for which 100,000 tickets were issued, the chief devices being two fire portraits of Mr. Bright himself and Mr. Gladstone. On Tuesday the guest of the week rested at Mr. Dixon's; and on Wednesday evening was presented with his portrait, by Frank Holl, and a dessert service, worth 600*l.*, at Bingley Hall, where he and Mr. Chamberlain addressed an audience of some 20,000, so dexterously arranged on sloping seats that every one was in sight of the speaker's eye; while behind the platform were massed the Birmingham Liberal Eight Hundred, and the deputations who had brought the 150 addresses sent up from every part of the country. On Thursday there was a banquet in the Town Hall, where the health of "Our Guest" was proposed by Lord Granville; and on Friday Mr. Bright was to unveil a statue of the late J. S. Wright, the well-known Birmingham Liberal, who was elected M.P. for Nottingham, but died before he took his seat.

AT DERBY, Mr. Alderman Roe, the Liberal candidate, a gentleman of much local fame as an ardent supporter of friendly and co-operative societies, was returned on Monday without opposition, and took his seat the next day in the House.—Mr. Whalley, M.P. for Peterborough, has resigned very suddenly, on the plea that commercial undertakings will compel him to reside for the next few years in the United States.—Mr. J. F. Small, of Newry, has been returned unopposed for County Wexford.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed, none too soon, to inquire into the duties of the Public Prosecutor are the Home Secretary, the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, Sir H. Holland, Mr. W. H. Fowler, Lord R. Churchill, and Mr. Gorst.

MINOR CHANGES continue to follow in the wake of greater alterations in the *personnel* of the Administration. Mr. Hibbert's place as Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board has been filled by Mr. G. W. E. Russell, a member of the great Whig House, who would seem, however, from recent utterances to have abjured "Whiggery" for Radicalism. Both he and Mr. Hibbert will retain Mr. T. Lefevre Austin and Mr. W. Cospatrik Dunbar, the private secretaries of their predecessors.

IN IRELAND the grim list of hangings for the murders in the Phoenix Park ended on Saturday with the execution of Tim Kelly, the lad of eighteen, who stabbed the dying men again to make all sure. Petitions, nevertheless, were presented for a reprieve, partly on the score of his extreme youth, and partly for the somewhat illogical reason that lives enough had been already taken. Marwood, who did his work this time with unusual dexterity, left Dublin the next day for England, escorted *en route* by three policemen. Doyle, the only "Invincible" still untried, and believed to be in a dying state, has been released on bail; as have the "Vigilants" Kingston and Gibney, whose trial was expected before the Second Commission opened by Mr. Justice Andrews on the 7th. Poole, who had left the Court smilingly on the 8th on finding that the Crown had entered a *nolle prosequi* on the indictment charging him with the murder of Police-constable Cox, was rearrested immediately for the wilful murder of John Kenny under the railway arch in Seville Place last July. He was examined before Mr. O'Donel on the 13th, and again remanded till the 21st. The strange reports (firmly believed in by many of the lower orders) of secret poisonings committed by some of the leaders of the Invincibles, induced the Government to order the exhumation of the body of Mr. T. J. Murphy, proprietor of the well-known hotel in Dame Street, who was said to have been killed in this manner by Tynan for inadvertently opening a letter addressed to the latter on Fenian business. No traces of poison were discovered in the body, and the whole story is believed to be a *canard*.—Among the rewards bestowed on the police and the Crown witnesses are a well-deserved 1,000*l.* to Superintendent Mellon, 100*l.* to each of the four detectives, 1,000*l.* to R. Farrell, and 500*l.* (with a pardon) to the carman Kavanagh.—James Carey is said to have been let out of prison last week, and to have resided for a short time on the south bank of the river. He soon, however, found it desirable to return, and did not venture to appear in Court in an action brought in his name against some tenants for non-payment of their rents. The Court of Common Pleas has declined to pronounce his seat at the Town Council vacant.—Mr. Davitt will not go to America after all, and has rejoined the National League at the express request of Mr. Parnell. The funds for the testimonial to the latter now amount to 14,200*l.*—The inquiry into the murder plots at Castlebar has ended in the committal of the prisoners for trial.—At Cork a man named Sweeney has been again arrested, when about to leave for America, on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Lord Montmorres, as to which some fresh evidence is believed to have been obtained.—The Cork Exhibition will open on July 3, and so great is the demand for room that the Committee have had to add 12,500 square feet to the space allotted to exhibitors. The show of woollens and the exhibits of raw materials will be special features in the display; and there will be a fine show (from Lowestoft) of preserved herrings, caught off Kinsale and cured in England. The Exhibition will be opened by Lord Bandon.

THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER COMPANY'S STEAMER *Wave*, from Calais to Dover, was run into last Saturday in a fog by the *Fanny*, of Nantes, bound for Stettin—the collision resulting in some damage to the steamer and loss of life to one of the passengers.

COMMEMORATION AT OXFORD began as usual with the promenade on "Show Sunday," a little spoiled by unpropitious weather, and the procession of boats on Monday evening, and was graced on Tuesday and on Wednesday by the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Albany. Proceedings in the theatre were robbed of some of their interest by the absence of the chief among the intended recipients of honorary degrees, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Alcester. On Thursday the Royal guests returned to London.—Newham, the Ladies' College at Cambridge, had its *fête* day on Saturday, when a portrait of its Principal, Miss Clough, by W. B. Richmond, was presented to it by its past and present students. Commencing in 1871 with five pupils in a little house, it numbers now seventy-seven girl undergraduates, who pass the same examination as "college men," and under precisely similar conditions.—South Wales will open, at least in part, its new University in October, and efforts are being made to acquire for that end the old Infirmary buildings at Cardiff.

THE RECEIPTS last Hospital Sunday, the eleventh of the commencement, are believed to be the largest ever known.

AMONG THE DEATHS FOR THE WEEK are the names of Sir G. Bowyer, Reader to the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, member for Dundalk from 1852 to 1868, and for Wexford (as a follower of Mr. Butt) from 1874 to 1880. Sir George, who was born in 1811, was a fervent champion of the Roman Catholic Church, which he had joined in 1850, and a great authority on ancient Ecclesiastical law; of Sir Arthur Kennedy, born 1809, Relief Commissioner in the Irish Famine Year, and since that time Governor in succession of Sierra Leone, West Australia, Vancouver's Island, Hong Kong, and Queensland, where his last act was to sanction the annexation of New Guinea; of Mrs. Mary Heaton, a well-known writer on artistic subjects; and Mr. Samuel Sidney, the Secretary of the Agricultural Hall Company, and founder of the Islington Horse Shows.



THE EARLSWOOD ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—A concert on behalf of this Institution, under the conductorship of Signor Tito Mattei, will take place at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, June 19th, at 8 P.M.

NEWS OF THE SOLAR ECLIPSE of May 6 from the British observers on Caroline Island has at last come to hand. The observations were highly successful, as the sky was beautifully clear at the time, and some valuable photographs have been taken. During the middle of totality the light was equal to that of the full moon.

M. VICTOR HUGO'S NEW WORK, the last volume of the *Légende des Siècles*, has been published in Paris, and is severely criticised as being full of the poet's later mannerisms, and sadly unequal to his previous writings. As usual M. Hugo indulges in the fiercest diatribes against sovereigns, Popes, and such rulers of mankind.

SOME FRESH INTERESTING BISMARCKIAN REVELATIONS will shortly be forthcoming from Dr. Moritz Busch, the Prince's former secretary, who has already provided the world with so much confidential information respecting his master. This new book, "Our Chancellor," will treat of the Prince's private life, his political maxims and principles, his religious views, and his dealings with foreign countries.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.—A morning concert will be given in aid of the building fund for the chapel of the new hospital, now being erected, on Saturday, June 23, at three o'clock, in the hall of the hospital. Tickets to be obtained at the hospital (temporary entrance, Powis Place), or of the Secretary, 36, Queen Square; Miss M. M. Moran, 98A, Southampton Row, Russell Square; Blaxall and Co., 70, Lamb's Conduit Street; Mr. Russell, 85, Chancery Lane; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond Street.

THE BLACK FLAGS, or Annamites, who are giving France so much trouble, are said by a correspondent of *La France* to include not only the natives and the Chinese, but a number of Europeans, who have rendered their military organisation much more effective and dangerous. Their chief occupation consists in smuggling cargoes of opium, gunpowder, and firearms into China, where accomplices—i.e., Chinese mandarins at Hué, and Europeans at Saigon—receive the spoil and warn the brigands of any danger. The ventures are generally so successful that three voyages up the Red River will bring the smuggler a clear 4,000*l.*

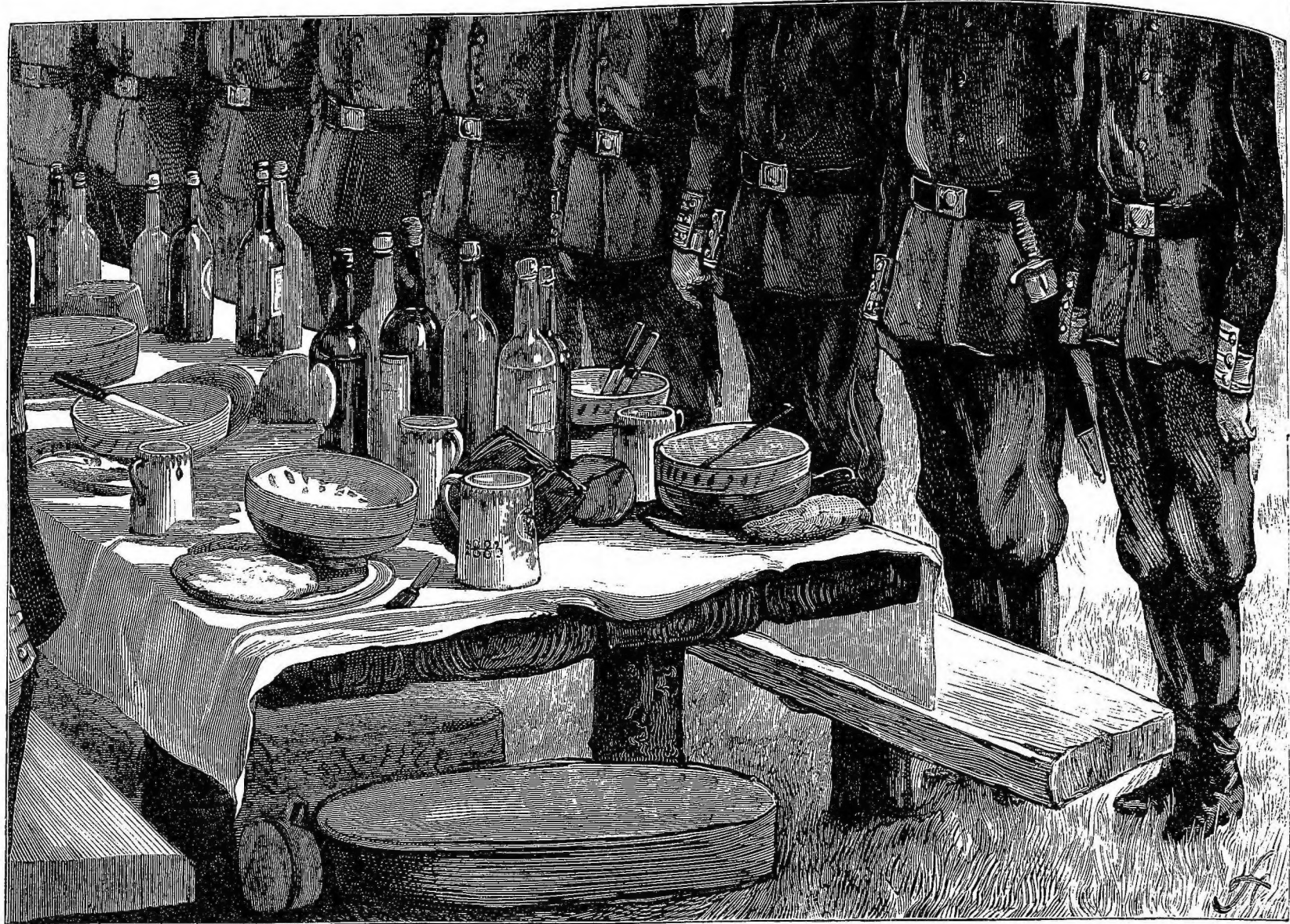
THE FISHERY CONGRESS in connection with the International Fisheries Exhibition opens next Monday, when Professor Huxley will deliver the Introductory Address. On Tuesday the Prince of Wales will read the Duke of Edinburgh's "Notes on the Sea Fisheries and Fishing Population of the United Kingdom," and a long list of papers bearing on every branch of the subject, and prepared by competent authorities, is given for the succeeding meetings which take place on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 11 A.M. Discussions will follow the reading of the papers, and the various foreign commissioners for the Exhibition will take part in the conferences.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM has bought a splendid bronze Japanese incense-burner of modern work, standing 7 feet in height, for 1,580*l.* In design the burner slightly resembles the famous classical group known as "Pliny's Doves" in the Capitoline Museum at Rome. It consists of a huge bowl, inlaid with golden spots and threads, on which perch pigeons in life-like attitudes, and rests on three rough legs on a gnarled trunk. Below are a peacock and hen, the former with a very long train. Besides this burner, the Museum has acquired three quaint Japanese groups of lacquered woodwork, chiefly representing saints and devils. In another department of Art the Museum has bought for 2,600*l.* three valuable pieces of Flemish tapestry, dating from 1507, and representing the "Triumphs of Fame," and "Chastity," and of "Death."

THE ASHBURNHAM MSS. are likely to be lost to the British nation after all. The Government refuse to give more than 70,000*l.*—20,000*l.* less than Lord Ashburnham's price—and though the British Museum trustees offer to make up the difference by reductions in the Museum Estimates for five years, the Treasury remains firm. Thus, after all the negotiations of the last few months, and the infinite pains taken by the Museum authorities, England will in all probability have the pleasure of seeing another nation in possession of a splendid collection which ought to have been hers—another repetition of the Hamilton error. The British Museum, by the way, has lately acquired some interesting Assyrian relics, chiefly early Babylonian contract tablets, dating from B.C. 2700, from the mounds of Tel Sifr, in Southern Babylonia. There is one inscription on a barrel cylinder relating to the restoration of the Temple of Belus at Babylon, while several of the writings on the bricks have been printed from metal plates, and not inscribed like previous examples from Babylon and Nineveh.

LONDON MORTALITY again slightly decreased last week, and 1,400 deaths were registered against 1,405 during the previous seven days, a decline of 5, being 52 below the average, and at the rate of 18.5 per 1,000. These deaths included 3 from small-pox (an increase of 1), 76 from measles (a rise of 9), 31 from scarlet fever (an increase of 7), 22 from diphtheria (a rise of 5), 23 from whooping-cough (a fall of 9), 10 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined forms of fever, 27 from diarrhoea and dysentery (a rise of 11), and none from typhus fever or cholera. Deaths referring to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 226 (a decline of 20, and being 28 below the average), of which 119 resulted from bronchitis, and 74 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 61 deaths; 43 were the result of accident or negligence, among which were 26 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 10 from drowning, and 7 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. There were 2,608 births registered against 2,622 during the previous week, being 86 above the average. The mean temperature of the air was 58.0 deg., and 0.2 deg. below the average.

THE FOURTH CENTENARY OF COLUMBUS'S DISCOVERY OF AMERICA falls in 1892, and the Americans are already beginning to plan elaborate commemorations of the event. Anxious to make the affair an international celebration, they want Spain to take a prominent part, and both King Alfonso and some of the most prominent Spanish statesmen have been interviewed on the subject, their opinions being relayed by a correspondent of the *New York Independent*. All are in favour of the celebration, but differ as to the best place. The King prefers Huelva in Andalusia, the port which furnished the mast of the vessel in which Columbus first sailed; others recommend Granada, from whence the discoverer virtually started, or Madrid as more central; but the most elaborate suggestion comes from Señor Castelar. He proposes that a representative international fleet should be organised to sail in State from Palos in Granada to San Salvador, where Columbus first landed, that the vessels should touch at the chief ports of the States, where fitting welcomes would be given, and finally return to Spain for the closing festivities at Barcelona, which should reproduce as far as possible some of the magnificence of the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella. Señor Castelar is highly enthusiastic about the project, and promises to stir up his country to do her best in the matter.



WAITING TO BEGIN



THE CZAR DRINKS TO THE ARMY

THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA--THE BI-CENTENARY CE
SIMIONOFSKI REGIME
FROM SKETCHES BY ONE



THE START



THE FINISH—THE ARMY DRINKS TO THE CZAR

CELEBRATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PREOBRAJENSKI AND
GIMENTS OF THE GUARDS

BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS



THE Coronation Festivities of Alexander III. in RUSSIA are now over, and the Czar and his consort are taking a well-earned period of repose at their summer retreat at Peterhof. The closing days at Moscow were occupied with the solemn consecration of the Church of the Saviour, which was begun in 1817 in commemoration of the disasters which befell Napoleon I. and his Grande Armée on Russian soil five years before. The building has cost over two millions sterling, and in point of external and internal decoration is unsurpassed by any church in Russia. The Czar and the whole of the Imperial Family were present during the protracted ceremonies of the consecration, which included Masses for the souls of those who fell during the French invasion, for the founder, Czar Alexander I., and his successors, Nicholas and Alexander II. The French Ambassador and his suite were not present, as the occasion was commemorative of a French disaster. On Sunday there was a grand review by the Czar of 55,000 troops on the Khodinsky Plain, which had been completely cleared of the booths and theatres erected for the popular fêtes, and in the evening the Czar and Czarina left for St. Petersburg. The question of a State entry into the capital had been left undecided almost to the last moment, owing to the disturbances of last week, for it was not until Sunday afternoon that the police gave the citizens orders to decorate.

Accordingly, on Monday at mid-day the Czar and Czarina arrived, and drove at once in an open carriage to the Kasan Cathedral, and, after performing their devotions there, to the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, where they paid their respects to the tomb of Alexander II. Thence they took boat for Peterhof, where a few semi-private gaieties brought the long-looked-for Coronation festival to an end, happily without any of those untoward incidents which the Czar's enemies had threatened, and his well-wishers had so greatly feared. While they have abstained from action, however, the Nihilists have been by no means silent, and, in addition to threatening articles in their various organs, have published a "Coronation Number" of the *Narodnaya Volya*, violently denouncing the Czar and Czarina, and comparing the latter to Marie Antoinette. There is little other political news, save that the Czar is putting the promises of his Coronation rescript into practice, and has decreed that the poll tax on the poorest classes of the peasantry shall be abolished from January next, and that the tax on the remainder shall be reduced in some cases by one-half—in others by one-tenth. A law is also being prepared enabling the peasants more easily to change their domicile.

There is little stirring in FRANCE. The Chambers, which will probably adjourn on June 10th, as the Municipal elections begin a fortnight later, have been abnormally quiet, and the only incident has been a speech from Mgr. Freppel about the Monastery at Solesmes, which had been closed by order of the Government, but subsequently reopened by the Sub-Prefect, and finally "resealed" by order of the Government. It appears that the Sub-Prefect had been excommunicated for taking part in the expulsion of the monks, but, wishing to marry a lady who insisted upon a religious service, agreed to reopen the monastery if the terrible ban were removed. The chief interest, however, has centred in colonial affairs, and in particular in the creation of the colonial army, for the military authorities in the present colonial extension fever find it necessary to be able to have a well-seasoned force at their disposal, the most disastrous results arising from the despatch of young and raw troops. It is proposed to raise a special branch of the army, partly by selection, partly by volunteering, for this purpose, for in her present humour France is anxious, not merely to be a first-rate European Power, but on the same level with regard to Colonial possessions and influence. Meanwhile, the news from Cochinchina is singularly meagre. The garrison at Hanoi has been raised to 1,500 men, and General Bouet has now taken the command. It is stated that the Annamite forces are commanded by Prince Swang, a brother of the Emperor Tu Duc, but as regards the attitude of China, both Rear-Admiral Meyer and the French Consul at Canton seem to be of opinion that the Chinese Government is making no immediate preparation for war. M. Tricon, the new French Ambassador, has arrived at Shanghai, and has had a conference with Li Hung Chang, who has been invested with full power of negotiations.

Curiously enough, at the present time the trial of the Marquis de Rays for obtaining money by fraudulently inducing people to buy land in Port Breton is taking place in Paris. The prisoner, who is a poor Breton nobleman, in 1877 advertised in the most glowing manner a "new and Christian" colony in that island, where he had purchased a small district from a chief for sixty pounds' worth of tobacco, hatchets, beads, and a red velvet dress. By means of lectures, advertisements, and an illustration of a thriving town which did not exist, the Marquis sold some million and a half acres for 200,000*l.*, of which he himself is stated to have pocketed 80,000*l.* Buying four sailing ships, the unfortunate emigrants were despatched from Flushing, and the tale of their sufferings on board ship, where many of them died from disease and starvation, and on their arrival at the island, which is generally known as New Ireland, and is barren and unhealthy, is truly terrible. Finally the survivors were rescued by an English ship, and taken to Sydney.

In Paris the 177th anniversary of Corneille's birth has been commemorated at the Théâtre Français by a *pièce de circonstance*, "Corneille et Richelieu" by M. Emile Moreau. Art circles are as busy as ever with the various galleries, which now form a new feature in Parisian sightseeing. One of the most noteworthy exhibitions has been that of the "Portraits du Siècle" in the Palais de Beaux Arts. This was organised for the benefit of the Société Philanthropique, the various portraits being lent by many of the leading French families. The result, from a financial point of view, has been singularly satisfactory, its promoters being enabled to hand over to the charity a sum of 4,000*l.* There has been considerable anxiety with regard to an aeronaut, M. L'Hoste, who, ascending at Boulogne, in order to cross the Channel, came down the next morning at Dunkirk, and, after breakfasting in his car, re-ascended, and was then seen moving towards the North Sea. Nothing further was heard of him until Tuesday, and it was feared that he had perished, for it is calculated that the gas would not have held out for twenty-four hours. Fortunately he was picked up by a passing French lugger and taken to Antwerp.

In GERMANY the new Ecclesiastical Relief Bill has been the great topic, and on Tuesday the first reading was successfully carried in the Prussian Diet. The Ultramontanes, of course, do not regard the concessions as sufficient, the advanced Liberals declare they are too much, while the Government organs maintain that the Bill contains no concessions to the Vatican whatever, and argue that it was proposed in the interest of the Monarchy itself, as the Catholics were fully justified in complaining of the present state of affairs. The Catholic population, it is added, would soon recognise that the Government had done its duty by repealing those clauses of the May Laws which had proved unjust, and it would become all the more convinced of this fact the longer the Curia delayed making peace with the Prussian Government. The Reichstag has voted

the Budget for 1884-5, in obedience to the Emperor's request. The Session, which has now been closed, is the longest on record.

The chief news from EGYPT relates to the execution of Mahmoud Bey Sami, who, having been found guilty by court-martial on Thursday week of being responsible for the burning of Alexandria, was hung with promptitude on Saturday morning. The execution took place at the end of the Great Square where, it is said, he gave orders for the burning, and the prisoner seemed half dead with fear. After the noose was placed round his neck, a native officer exclaimed, "Suleiman Sami, you are to suffer death according to law for your atrocious crimes. The ruins which surround you bear silent witness against you. Make your peace with God, and repeat after me, 'God is one God, and Mahomed is his Prophet.'" The body was left hanging for some hours, with a placard inscribed, "This is the punishment of the guilty." The British Government had telegraphed to Sir Edward Malet to interfere, should there be any reason to doubt the justice of the sentence; but of this the British authorities do not appear to entertain a shadow, the chief basis for the allegations which have been made in England being the refusal of the Court to allow twenty-four fresh witnesses for the defence to be brought up, upon which the prisoner's counsel threw up his brief. The Khédive, in Wednesday's *Times*, has warmly repudiated the charge of having acted with undue severity, and points out that Suleiman was fairly found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the preliminary Commission, and equally unanimously by a court-martial, whose members included an Englishman and an Austrian, and which was carefully watched by two English officers and an interpreter. From the Soudan Hicks Pasha telegraphs that all is well, and that preparations are being made for the Kordofan campaign, which will require 3,000 men and more cavalry. Reinforcements are accordingly to be immediately despatched, and offensive operations will be resumed next month.

From TURKEY comes the news of a serious rising in Albania, where the proposed cession to Montenegro of territory, in the Podgoritz district, is most unpopular. Hitherto the Albanians have always loyally helped the Turks in resisting the incursions of the Montenegrins, whom they regard as their implacable enemies, and the notion of being ceded to their hereditary foes has roused these hardy mountaineers to rebellion. Thus the various tribes signed a defensive treaty, and in the early part of the month engaged the Turkish troops sent against them, both sides suffering severe losses. Assim Pasha then advanced into the Castrati territory with a strong force, and inflicted a severe defeat, burning the villages of the rebels. Hafiz Pasha, with strong reinforcements, was also expected at Scutari, and the Turkish authorities are making every effort to restore order. The rising is causing no political anxiety, and Montenegro herself is perfectly quiescent.

In INDIA the Native Magistrature Bill is still monopolising public attention, and the reports which were requested from the various administrative officials throughout the country are fast coming in. With the exception of some native magistrates nearly all the officials are adverse to the measure, which the Chief Commissioner of Assam is stated to have declared would cause a deadlock in his province. Considerable interest is felt in the approaching Report of the Education Commission, which has now nearly concluded its labours. There will be no less than 220 specific recommendations, dealing with every branch of education. Of these some of the most important are that all indigenous schools affording any kind of secular education are to be recognised and encouraged, while primary education is declared to be that part of the educational system to which the special efforts of the State should be directed. Physical education is also recommended, as also provision for continuing and developing secondary schools, while collegiate education is to be conducted more cheaply, and the more extended employment of native professors is strongly advocated.

In the UNITED STATES General Crook has returned from his little expedition against the Apache Indians in Mexican Territory with a train of 283 prisoners. The majority of them, however, are women and children, as most of the men were away at the time.—There is a prospect at last of something being done to preserve the natural beauty of Niagara Falls, and to check the encroachments of the speculative builder, the Commission for the formation and control of the proposed International Park having begun its session.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—An Englishman has been arrested in AUSTRIA on the charge of Socialistic propaganda. His name is John Neave, and his extradition is demanded by the German authorities, also on a political charge.—In ITALY Mr. Gladstone's speech on the anniversary of Garibaldi's death has given great satisfaction. Mr. Errington and his alleged mission are still prominently discussed. The Vatican is said to be pleased with Mr. Gladstone's announcements respecting that gentleman, who has now left Rome for England.—In SPAIN, the trial of the Socialists at Xeres continues. A curious story comes from Corunna, where it is stated that an English brig in port recently hoisted the Fenian flag—green, with a white cross. The British Consul ordered it to be hauled down; but, his messenger being ill-treated, he obtained the assistance of Spanish Custom House officers, who boarded the vessel, and pulled down the obnoxious colours.



THE Queen leaves Balmoral next Wednesday. Meanwhile, Her Majesty follows her usual routine of daily drives with the Princesses, and has paid several calls in the neighbourhood. On Sunday morning the Queen and the Royal Family attended Divine Service at Balmoral, where the Rev. J. Barclay officiated, and in the evening joined the Royal party at dinner. Next day Her Majesty and the Countess Feodore Gleichen called on the Misses Farquharson at Invercauld house. The Princesses frequently ride on horseback with Countess Feodore, and Princess Beatrice and the Countess have visited the Linn of Corriemulzie. Lord Carlingford, the Minister in attendance, has left the Castle.

The Prince and Princess of Wales's usual festivities at the end of the Ascot week were somewhat marred by the bad weather on Saturday. The Prince, with the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, who returned from Germany at the close of last week, drove over to the Spital Barracks, Windsor, where after luncheon with the officers, and witnessing a "Musical Ride" by the non-commissioned officers and troopers, the Princes watched the cricket-match between I Zingari and the officers of the First Life Guards until driven indoors by the rain. This storm also interfered with the Princess of Wales's picnic at Virginia Water, where the Royal party could not go out boating until late in the evening, and after remaining a short time on the water were obliged by the mist to return to land. The Prince and Princess stayed at Cowarth Park until Monday, and then returned to Marlborough House, where the Duke and Duchess of Albany lunched with them. In the afternoon, the Princess with her two sons, the Dukes of Albany, and the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen went to the House of Lords to hear the debate on the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. The Prince of Wales and the Dukes of Connaught

and Albany sat in the House and voted with the majority in favour of the measure, while the Duke of Edinburgh had paired with Lord Rosslyn on the same side. Next evening the Prince of Wales dined with the members of the Royal Navy Club of 1765, while the Princess and her children went to the Savoy Theatre. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess went down to Spithead to bid adieu to Prince George, who had joined his vessel, the *Canada*, on the previous day. They accompanied the *Canada* on her departure some distance down Channel in the *Osborne*, returning to town in time to attend the State Concert. On Thursday they were to be present at the morning dramatic performance at the Lyceum in aid of the Royal College of Music. The Prince was to hold a Levée yesterday (Friday).

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will open the Exhibition of Irish Lace at the Mansion House on the 25th inst. In August they visit Grimsby to open the People's Park on the 17th, when they will stay with Mr. and Lady E. Heneage at Hainton. They went to the Haymarket Theatre on Monday night, and have been to Oxford this week to witness the close of the Commemoration. The Duke and Duchess of Albany have also been at Oxford, staying with the Dean and Mrs. Liddell at Christ Church. They arrived on Tuesday and joined in the various entertainments, leaving at the end of the week. To-day (Saturday) they visit the National Orphan Home at Ham Common to distribute Lady Peck's prizes.



THERE are many occasions when the impartial stranger, looking down on the House of Commons from the Gallery, might reasonably think the talk of the moment might without loss to the State be checked, and a conclusion come to. This judgment would not always be accepted. But there can be no question that twice within the last few days there have been occasions when it was the evident sense of the House that a division should be taken. One of these happened at the Morning Sitting last Friday, the motion before the House being to go into Committee on the Lord Alcester Annuity Bill. Lord Randolph Churchill had seized upon this opportunity to make a violent attack upon the Khédive, and, incidentally, upon Her Majesty's Government. From this had branched out much discursive talk about affairs in Egypt long ago settled by prolonged debate and deliberate vote of the House. It would have been hard to justify this course of procedure, which met with the just reprobation of Sir Stafford Northcote. But at least it had about it some appearance of exercise of Constitutional right. When all that was possible to be said had been spoken on the subject, and the Speaker had risen to put the question, the Irish members, who had been hitherto quiescent, interposed, and one after another contributed their heap of contumely to the store of the gallant Admiral. There was scarcely any attempt made to hide the meaning of this movement. If talk could be kept going till ten minutes to seven the debate must of necessity lapse, and the whole of the Morning Sitting would be wasted. The House yelled with indignation, but that only made Obstruction the sweeter to the Irish members. One member on the Liberal side formally demanded of the Speaker whether it was not the evident sense of the House that a division should be taken? The Speaker made no sign, and the Irish members successfully finished their comparatively easy task of talking through the necessary two hours.

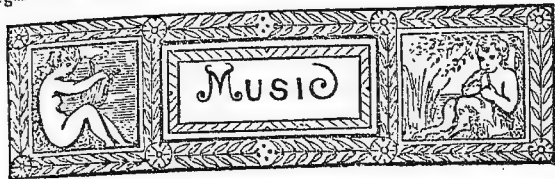
This was bad, but even worse followed on Tuesday. This again was a morning sitting, and Committee on the Corrupt Practices Bill was the first order. There were only eleven questions on the paper. Lord Randolph Churchill was not in his place, and there seemed every prospect of forthwith getting to work. But herein sanguine people had counted without Mr. Biggar. The eagle eye of that great statesman had discovered among private bills one relating to a harbour at Belfast. As any stick will do to beat a dog with, so any Bill or motion will serve the purpose of Obstruction. Mr. Biggar rose to move the rejection of this measure, and was supported by his countrymen, who quickly saw their opportunity. Two out of the five hours over which a morning sitting extends were appropriated in this shameless manner. There was scarcely a decent pretence of seriously arguing the matter, and, as was shown when the division was taken, only the Obstructionists voted against the Bill. Yet the Speaker, armed by the House with the power of peremptorily putting a stopping to this trifling with its time, sat it out, and it was only when the Irish members were physically exhausted in the effort to make talk out of these uncompromising materials that public business was reached. The Speaker, it is well known, has always been averse to being armed with the power of initiating the action of the Clôture. It now becomes clear that he has made up his mind to permit the rule to remain a dead letter. The feeling on the subject in the House is, however, growing so strong that we may soon, on any day, find such pressure put upon the Speaker that, relieved of personal responsibility, he will be obliged to move.

Mr. Biggar's vagaries are merely an instance of the general line of conduct pursued by the Irish members during the past few days. Last week it was a pleasant and unwonted duty to record the remarkable progress of public business, and an apparent cessation of Obstruction. The words were scarcely in print before the whole scene changed, and Obstruction, swooping down upon the House, once more dominated it. This change of front was significantly contemporaneous with the return to Parliamentary life of Mr. Healy, manumitted by a confiding Government while yet there were two months of his sentence of imprisonment to run. Mr. Healy lost no time in recalling his former habits to the House, and with him the Irish members rose to new life, with most disastrous results to public business. On Monday night—the greater part of which was spent in a wrangle, in which the Irish members gleefully took part, though they were not directly responsible for it—the two Annuity Bills were propelled through Committee. This was the nett result of a sitting which had been originally devoted to quite other purposes. The previous Friday had been set apart for the Annuity Bills, which, after all reasonable debate, should have gone through at the morning sitting, and Monday was devoted to Committee on the Corrupt Practices Bill. But that measure was not touched, and on Tuesday only two hours were laboriously snatched for it out of the grip of Obstruction.

On Monday night the delay of public business arose from an unwonted quarter. On Friday Lord Randolph Churchill had raised the question of Suleiman Sami, accusing the Khédive of being actually responsible for the burning of Alexandria, and desirous of getting Suleiman out of the way in order to cover his guilt. Sir Stafford Northcote had been very properly horrified. With unusual courage he had turned upon Lord Randolph Churchill, and declared that he would not be led by him. It was, therefore, with some consternation that the House on Monday beheld the Leader of the Opposition rise and claim the privilege of moving the adjournment in order to discuss the execution of Suleiman as a matter of urgent public interest. Had Sir Stafford Northcote been able to do this at the first opportunity after questions it would not have been so absolutely an indefensible act. But Lord Randolph, with his usual rapidity of movement, had interposed, and in reply to a question Mr. Gladstone had made a statement which covered the whole case. Amongst other things he read a despatch from Major Macdonald, the officer specially charged with the supervision

of the State trials in Egypt, in which he reported that the evidence against Suleiman Sami was irresistible, and that his sentence was just. Unless the Government were to throw over their responsible agent on the spot, and accept, in place of his reports, the vague and irresponsible affirmations and innuendos of Lord Randolph Churchill, how could they have interfered with the course of the law in Egypt following upon two trials, one by a commission and another by court-martial? Further, Mr. Gladstone, in this reply, had promised that papers would forthwith be laid upon the table, when, with the whole case before them, the Opposition might raise a debate, if in no other way than by moving the adjournment. Sir Stafford Northcote, with a fatality that pursues him in his relations with Lord Randolph Churchill, nevertheless moved the adjournment, and for four hours a half there raged a storm of violent talk, in which Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Sexton vied with Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Stafford Northcote having characteristically withdrawn from the House.

By contrast with the turmoil and undiscipline of the Commons, the House of Lords have an honourable record to show. On Monday the second reading of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill came on in an assembly crowded in every part. The second reading was moved by Lord Dalhousie, and its rejection by Lord Cairns. After a debate, notable chiefly for the vigorous and racy speech of Lord Bramwell, the second reading was carried by 165 votes against 158. On Tuesday their lordships disposed of several Bills, including a useful measure for carrying out an international convention with regard to the North Sea Fisheries.



HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The musical topic of the hour is naturally the Eighth Triennial Handel Festival, the full rehearsal for which was to be held yesterday, as usual, in the central transept of the Crystal Palace, while the three grand performances are fixed for Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in next week, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa. The *Messiah*, as in all previous celebrations, is to be given on Monday; *Israel in Egypt* on Friday; and but that the last here in rotation was produced years before the first, they might be cited as the Alpha and Omega of Handel's mighty art. We have never changed our opinion that it would be more consistent to put *Israel* on the first day and the *Messiah* on the last—the Biblical before the Christian epic. The latter for more than a century has, by general acceptance, borne the significant appellation of "The Christian Oratorio"—and this with due consideration for the John and Matthew "Passions" of Sebastian Bach, which, despite their transcendent merits, do not strike directly home to the heart of the many as does the *Messiah*. Wednesday is devoted to a copious selection from other works by the great Anglicised Saxon, a selection calculated to display, under many aspects, the depth and exhaustless variety of his invention. Solos and choruses, sacred and secular, overtures, an organ concerto, &c., will constitute as rich and interesting a programme as may well be imagined. This is decidedly preferable to the scheme adopted in 1857, when the middle day was occupied by *Judas Maccabæus*. Three oratorios in succession were assuredly one too many. Readers of *The Graphic* need scarcely be told that the memorable attempt of 1857 was intended solely as a trial of strength, with the view to a *bond fide* Festival in 1859, to commemorate the absolute centenary of Handel's death, or that the extraordinary enthusiasm created by this second essay led to another, the results of which emboldened the Crystal Palace directors, under the initiative of Mr. Bowley and the Sacred Harmonic Society, to announce a third, for 1862, with an additional understanding that henceforth the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace should be established as triennial. The programme for the week's performances shows no diminution of skill and forethought, but rather the contrary—"a stress of vigour." As the first Handel Festival held under the exclusive direction of the "Crystal Palace Company," great will be the responsibility thereof, especially to the manager, Mr. G. W. Reay-Mackay, who fills the throne of Robert K. Bowley. We are promised 4,000 performers, vocal and orchestral. The disinterested devotion, by the way, of the choral-singers, gathered not only from London but from a large number of musical towns and cities throughout the length and breadth of the land, has ever been a feature worthy the notice of all who believe that England is essentially a "musical" country. Choral societies, the members of which give serious and unremitting attention to what is set before them to study, and who, on special occasions, come forth bravely from the ordeal (at times even to astonish us in London), are a sufficient answer to the flippant remarks of strangers who know nothing about the positive facts, and of natives who show an affected indifference to anything by way of music that is not of foreign growth. Many foreigners, some among them more or less illustrious, have expressed themselves in terms of admiration and wonder at certain performances that have come under their observation. The author of the prospectus for the meeting next week did well to refer to what Meyerbeer said after the performance of *Israel in Egypt* at the Festival of 1859. These are the words of the man who composed *Les Huguenots*:—"In my life-long, varied experiences of the greatest musical solemnities in various countries, *Israel in Egypt* at the Handel Festival surpasses them all." The words were spoken in French, and the exact truth of them the writer of the present notice—a close ear-witness to the performance—can attest. Then let us call to mind Mendelssohn said, in a letter to his brother Paul, about the first performance of *Elijah* at the Birmingham Festival of 1846, for which it was expressly written. Our choral societies in all parts are the surest test of what has been long going on in the way of cultivating a general love of, and real taste for, music in this country. Where, for instance, can be heard a body of choristers, men and women, with such strong and fresh voices, vigorous attack, almost invariably correctness, and never stinging enthusiasm as in Leeds, where "the Yorkshire singing lads and lasses" co-operate at festival time? Let connoisseurs who have heard them all bear witness; for ourselves, admirable as are many of the German assembled choirs—more particularly at the Rheims Festivals, held alternately at Cologne, Düsseldorf (where Mendelssohn's *Paulus* was first produced, in 1836), and Aix-la-Chapelle—we are unable to signalise one. The list of solo singers who will each have a chance of individual distinction at the Wednesday selection is strong, and the programme more than inviting. True, neither Adelina Patti nor Christine Nilsson are included, while Sims Reeves (who, on occasions not to be forgotten, astounded with his wonderful delivery of "The enemy said" (*Israel*), which used to make "the palace made of windows" echo and re-echo with his penetrating tones, and rouse the multitude of listeners to unwonted enthusiasm), sings no longer at the Crystal Palace. But let bygones be bygones. The solo vocalists on the present occasion are quite able to make Handel's music as acceptable as it always must be on its own merits. With Madame Albani at the head of the sopranos, we need not regret very profoundly either Patti or Nilsson; with Mr. Edward Lloyd as leading tenor we know what thorough competency and excellence may be expected, for he is versed in all the mysteries of Handel; while, with Mr. Santley as principal barytone-bass, it would be hypercritical to look for anything

possibly better. But in addition to these we have Madame Alwina Valleria, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Clara Suter, and Miss Annie Marriott, with the very important additions of our own great contralto, Madame Patey, and our operatic Belgian great contralto, Madame Trebelli, among the ladies, and among the gentlemen Signor Foli, Messrs. Joseph Maas, Barton McGuckin, F. King, and Bridson. So that in this department we are safe enough, and need not be apprehensive of any disappointment. If we cannot get all we must be content with some, and in the "some" enumerated confidence may surely be reposed. The organist in the orchestra is Mr. Willing; the organist apart from the orchestra, Mr. W. T. Best, of Liverpool, whose name is a passport wherever classical organ music is constituted a feature in the programme. The entire conductorship is vested in the hands of Sir Michael Costa, who has directed the Handel Festivals—in what manner it is unnecessary to add—from their commencement in 1857 up to now.



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY took the Chair at the annual meeting this week of the National Society, whose schools still stand up bravely, as the Report shows, against the competition of the local School Boards. The Archbishop warned them that relief from the rates was not "in the bond"; he believed, however, that the Government was well disposed to the Voluntary Schools, and would do more for them if they could.—On Wednesday His Grace, with a number of Bishops and other Church dignitaries, was entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE TAIT NATIONAL MEMORIAL have not unnaturally refused to accede to the suggestion of the Dean and Chapter that the monument in the Cathedral should take the form of a new rededication. Mr. B. Hope and others of the Committee will visit Canterbury shortly to choose a site for the recumbent figure of the late Archbishop.

THE ALBERT HALL, SHEFFIELD, was crowded on Tuesday evening to witness the presentation to the Archbishop of York of a magnificent cabinet of cutlery, the gift of the working men of Sheffield in acknowledgment of the good work done by him in their town. The cabinet, which came from the works of G. Butler and Co., contains 200 pieces, with ivory handles and sterling silver mountings. Conspicuous among them is a new knife for carving game, by which the dainty bits not easily got at by ordinary knives can be detached at once with the greatest ease. In acknowledging the gift, His Grace spoke warmly of the attention with which the Sheffield workmen—"the best of listeners"—always heard him, and declared his disbelief in the existence among them of a spirit of scepticism. Since his promotion to the See of York nearly 400,000l. had been raised in Sheffield for Church purposes.

MUCH DISPLEASURE has been expressed at Monmouth at the refusal of the Vicar, the Rev. W. Watson, to allow the body of Mr. J. Coates, ex-Mayor of the borough, to be taken into the church before interment, and also for omitting certain portions of the Burial Service. An indignation meeting on the subject was addressed by the Vicar, who alleged "conscientious scruples" in his defence, and declared that "drink was the curse of the town." Notwithstanding this, a protest against his "unchristian conduct" was forwarded to the Bishop of Llandaff, and the matter will probably be brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Carbutt, the member for the borough. Mr. Coates had been twice Mayor of Monmouth, three years churchwarden, and twenty years member of the choir. He died suddenly in a railway carriage of heart-disease.

THE CASE OF "MARTIN Z. MACKONOCHE" came on for hearing on Saturday last before Lord Penzance, as Dean of Arches, in his private room at the House of Lords. The learned Judge and the Counsel for the promoters both agreed that it was "contrary to common sense" for a Court having the power of deprivation to pass sentence simply of inhibition, which, in the case of an offender who holds a benefice, punishes the parishioners and the patron as well as the individual himself. The counsel (Dr. Deane and Mr. Jeune) had at first asked for an inhibition as "more considerate;" they now asked the Court to deprive Mr. Mackonochie in the same terms in which Mr. Voysey had been "deprived of all ecclesiastical promotion held by him." The late Primate, Dr. Deane wished to state, had only permitted Mr. Mackonochie to resign, and was no party to the change of preferment. At the close of the proceedings Lord Penzance intimated that he would take time to consider and prepare his judgment. Mr. Mackonochie did not put in an appearance, either in person or by counsel.

FROM BERNE we hear that the Department of Justice has advised the Federal Council to dismiss the appeal of the Salvation leaders against the recent decision of the Genevese Government, on the ground that the action of the Cantonal authorities was justified by considerations of public order. Miss Booth delivered an address last Tuesday on her impressions of the Continent to a conference of about 600 persons in the English Chapel in the Rue Roquepine, Paris.

THE FREE CHURCH DISSIDENTS are in no way prepared to submit to the decision of the Assembly in favour of instrumental music during Divine Service. A "Pure Worship" League has been formed, under the auspices of Dr. Begg, to resist the introduction of the "kist o' whistles" in any of their churches, and has already received the adhesion of a large number of ministers; chiefly from the Highland districts.

ON THE APPLICATION OF MR. A. CHARLES, Q.C., a rule nisi for a *certiorari* has been granted to bring the case of the Rev. C. Taunton, of St. John's, Harlow (committed for trial at the coming Assizes for closing the lych gate of the churchyard against the funeral of Miss Greaves, a Nonconformist), before the Queen's Bench Division on the ground of local prejudice and the necessity of having the matter tried by a special jury.

RHODODENDRONS

It may be heresy to say aught in disparagement of "jolly," "leafy," "the Poet's" June; but who does not feel a longing regret for the floral beauties of the spring, both in our gardens and hedgerows? With two very notable exceptions, the Roses and Rhododendron, June is almost flowerless. It is indeed the "Month of Roses," but rhododendrons almost dispute the pride of place with the Queen of Flowers. We may not be able to take in them that intense interest we feel in roses, because they are lacking in the marked individuality of the latter, and in their exquisite perfume; but they are nevertheless grand, gorgeous flowers, and yet withal exquisitely delicate in colouring and texture.

An interesting plant is the rhododendron; not so many years ago unknown in this country. It is found on the mountains south of the Black Sea, in the Northern States of America, and on the lower slopes of the Himalayas, and elsewhere, as an undergrowth of forests, more or less in company with andromedas, azaleas, kalmias, and other of its congeners of the *Ericaceæ*, or heath tribe. The hardy rhododendrons are mostly either natives of America, or hybrids raised in this country from them. Some hardy ones are, however, from the

East, notably that most common among us, *R. ponticum*—"the rhododendron of commerce," as we may call it. A marked date in the culture of rhododendrons is 1850, as in that year Dr. Joseph Hooker sent home a number of Himalayan plants, which far surpassed in size and beauty of flower all that had hitherto been introduced. The old Nepal scarlet, *R. arboreum*, is a grand grower and flowerer, with its dark scarlet velvet-like trusses. Its flowers secrete honey in such abundance that it actually drops from the corollas. They are eaten by the Hill tribes of India, and some Europeans are said to make a jelly of them. The leaves of the *R. campanulatum* are made into snuff. The narcotic principle is strong in rhododendrons; and wondrous cures of chronic rheumatism, sciatica, and gout have been attributed to the use of their leaves. Some think that it was a rhododendron which poisoned the honey of Trebizonde, and through it affected the soldiers of Zenophon in his celebrated retreat. At all events, there is some very strange and potent property in the rhododendron, as hares and rabbits will not touch its bark. Hence the common *R. ponticum* and the hardy American species, *R. catawbiense*, are capital plants for the undergrowth and facings of game covers, indeed almost indispensable, thriving well under the drip of trees.

The question of the colours of flowers is often much debated, so suffice it to say that those of rhododendrons are white, lilac, scarlet, and crimson, though in the catalogues of eminent growers we find any number of discriminations. A well-known rhododendrophilist and appreciator of port wine declares that the colour of one variety of his favourite flowers can only be described as like that of his favourite vintage of 1847. But when are we to have a blue or yellow rhododendron? Perhaps about the same date as that of the invention or evolution of a blue or true yellow hybrid perpetual rose. And when will scientific floriculturists give us scented rhododendrons, as a rule and not as an exception? Among the few which can claim to have a decidedly pleasant smell, *R. odoratum* deserves special mention, as it possesses a decided fragrance, very suggestive of that of the honeysuckle. By the way, there is a yellow rhododendron, but it is an epiphyte growing on the branches of trees in Java and Borneo.

Any one who has visited Dropmore, near Maidenhead, early in June, and wandered through the many acres of natural oak forest, with its hundreds of huge rhododendrons in bloom beneath the trees, will never forget their beauty and the unique nature of the scene; and the rhododendron drive in Windsor Park near Bishopsgate is another spot that every admirer of the flower should try to see. But Bagshot and its neighbourhood, with its sandy peat soil, may be said to be the very paradise of rhododendrons. It was probably here that rhododendrons were first successfully cultivated, and now there are sixty acres or more of them to be seen in the extensive nursery gardens of Messrs. John Waterer and Sons, a name which in the floricultural world has become as indissolubly linked with rhododendrons, as that of Veitch has with camellias, or Paul with roses.

For more than fifty years the Waterer family has been associated with rhododendron culture at Bagshot, whence plants of it are sent to all parts of the world. Some two to three thousand varieties of the flower are recognised in the nursery, the majority of which have names, some being those of the Waterer family, with the Christian names of Michael, Frank, Frederick, John, Helen, Kate, and Kate Alice (Bai) prefixed. These are still some of the best varieties, though thirty or forty new ones receive names every season.

It is almost bewildering to walk through the groves of rhododendrons at Bagshot in the flowering season, some of which are divided into blocks, surrounded by evergreen hedges, twelve feet high, which form excellent backgrounds as well as protections against the wind. At every turn gigantic shrubs and trees with over a thousand blooms on them meet the eye, mingled with choice *conifers* and the rarest of evergreen plants. Rhododendrons are multiplied by grafting, and by layers, *i.e.*, by pegging down the branches of old plants, but new varieties are got, like roses, from seed, by the scientific process of crossing or hybridising. When the young plants are big enough to be handled they are pricked out in beds, and transplanted from time to time; but they do not flower for four or five years, and then not one in twenty or more is worth keeping. When a baby plant throws a truss of excellence (often as big in proportion to its body as is the head of a human baby) it is carefully ticketed, a record taken of it in a book, and in due time it receives a name, and is entered on the roll of illustrious flowers.

But every year part of Bagshot travels to London. Mr. Waterer for many years has shown large selections of his Rhododendrons at the Royal Botanic Gardens, in Russell Square, Hurlingham, and elsewhere; but more recently his show has become permanently established under a large marquee in the gardens at Cadogan Place, Sloane Square.



THE TURF.—There is no gainsaying the fact that the Ascot meeting was carried out from beginning to end with the greatest *déclat*, notwithstanding some little heartburnings and disappointments connected with the social arrangements of the Grand Stand and enclosures; but this is almost a necessity under existing arrangements, which are by no means of a satisfactory character. The race for the Gold Cup was a poor business when we compare it with contests of years ago. Only four animals came to the post, but three of them were good ones, Tristan, Dutch Oven, and Wallenstein. They were fancied in the order just given, and in that order they came in, Tristan, after stopping to kick on the journey, winning easily enough. Chislehurst made some amends for his Two Thousand running by winning the Rous Memorial Stakes, though the Hygeia Colt, with odds on him, started first favourite. Despair too made up for past defeats by winning the Wokingham, for which Nesselcliff started a better favourite. Tristan was again to the fore in the valuable Hardwicke Stakes, beating Iroquois and seven others after starting at evens. Ishmael, too, followed up his Stakes success by winning the Ascot High Weight Plate, after being dosed with the best part of a bottle of whisky, and brought the meeting to a close. The value of the Hardwicke Stakes won by Tristan was 2,762l., and of the Gold Cup 1,330l. Since he first ran at Lincoln in 1880 he has won for his owner 17,002l. in stakes. Archer rode ten winners at Ascot, and has again resumed his place at the head of "winning jockeys." Galliard's three victories at Ascot were worth to Lord Falmouth 4,121l. It may be noted that among the runners at Ascot last week there were three Derby winners, three Oaks winners, two Two Thousand winners, one One Thousand winner, and two Leger winners.—Racing at Windsor this week had but very little spirit in it, but the meeting serves after Ascot as an excuse for lingering a few days longer in one of the pleasantest neighbourhoods in England.—The Benham House yearlings, twenty-six in number, realised after Ascot an average of 260 gs. each. The top price was 1,850 gs. for a son of Beauclerc and Strategy.—At the recent sale of the Kisber Stud in Hungary a colt by Scottish Chief from Peffar fetched 920 gs.—Valentino has quitted the post for the paddock.

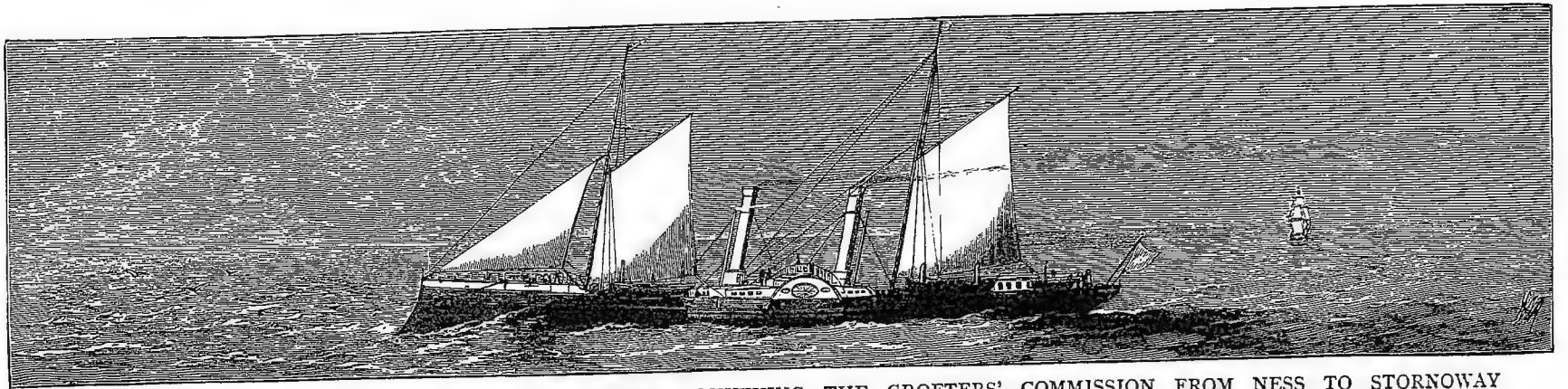
CRICKET.—At Dewsbury Yorkshire has beaten Kent in one innings, with 131 runs to spare. The Kent men did but little with



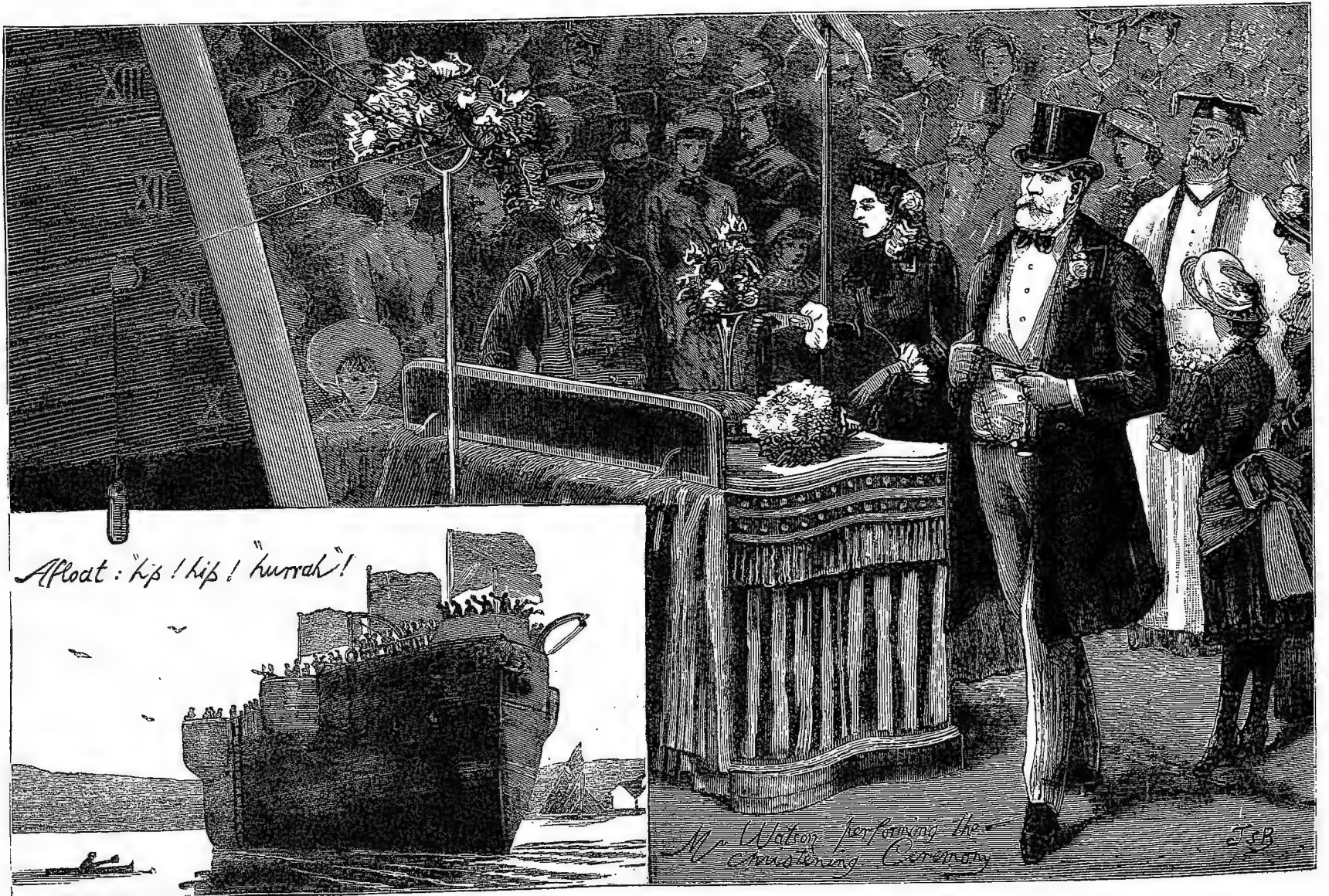
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES ROBERT BARRY, P.C.
The New Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland



THE LATE MR. W. L. LEITCH
Vice-President of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours
Born Nov. 2, 1804; Died April 25, 1883



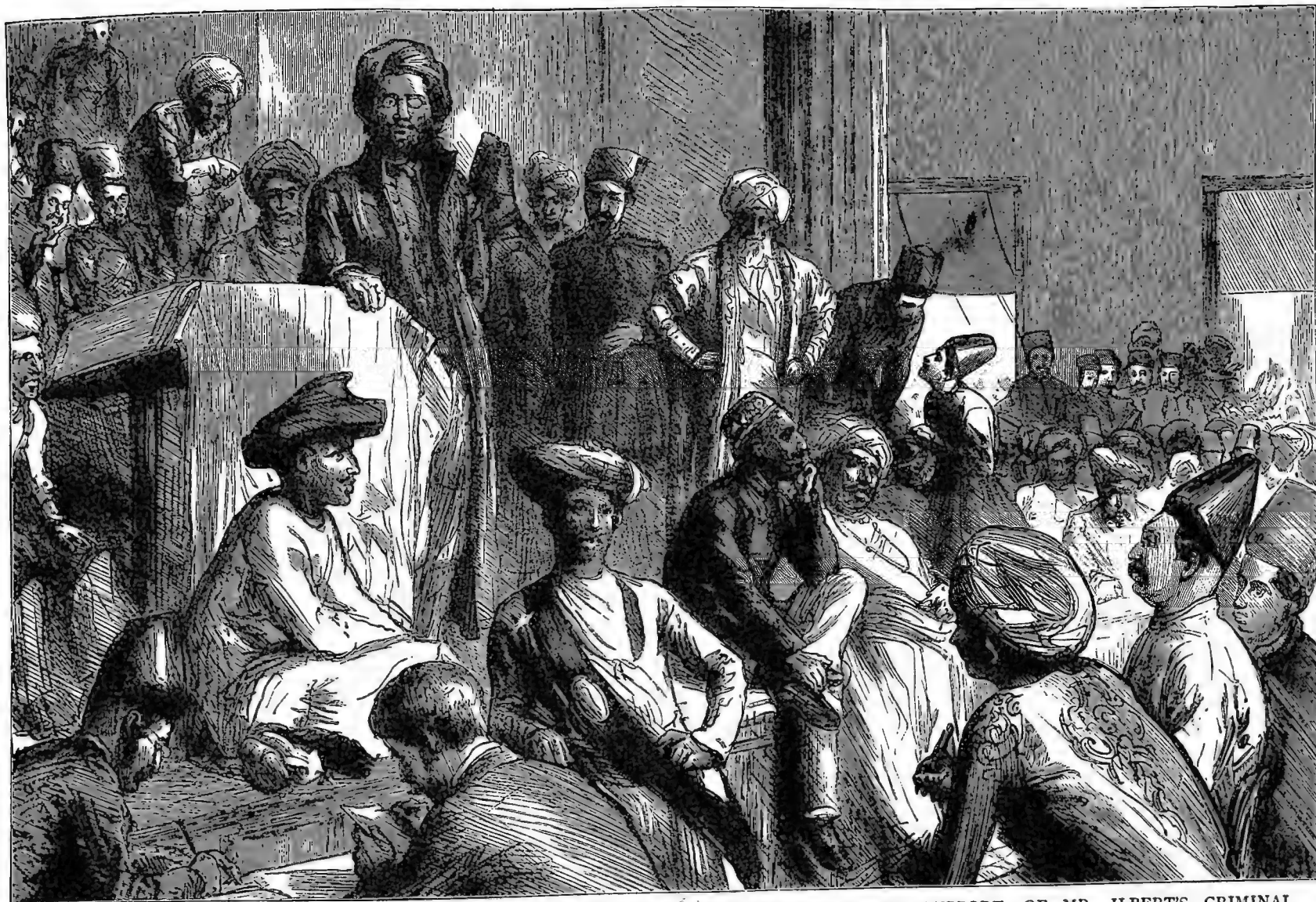
H.M. DESPATCH-BOAT "LIVELY," WRECKED WHILE CONVEYING THE CROFTERS' COMMISSION FROM NESS TO STORNOWAY



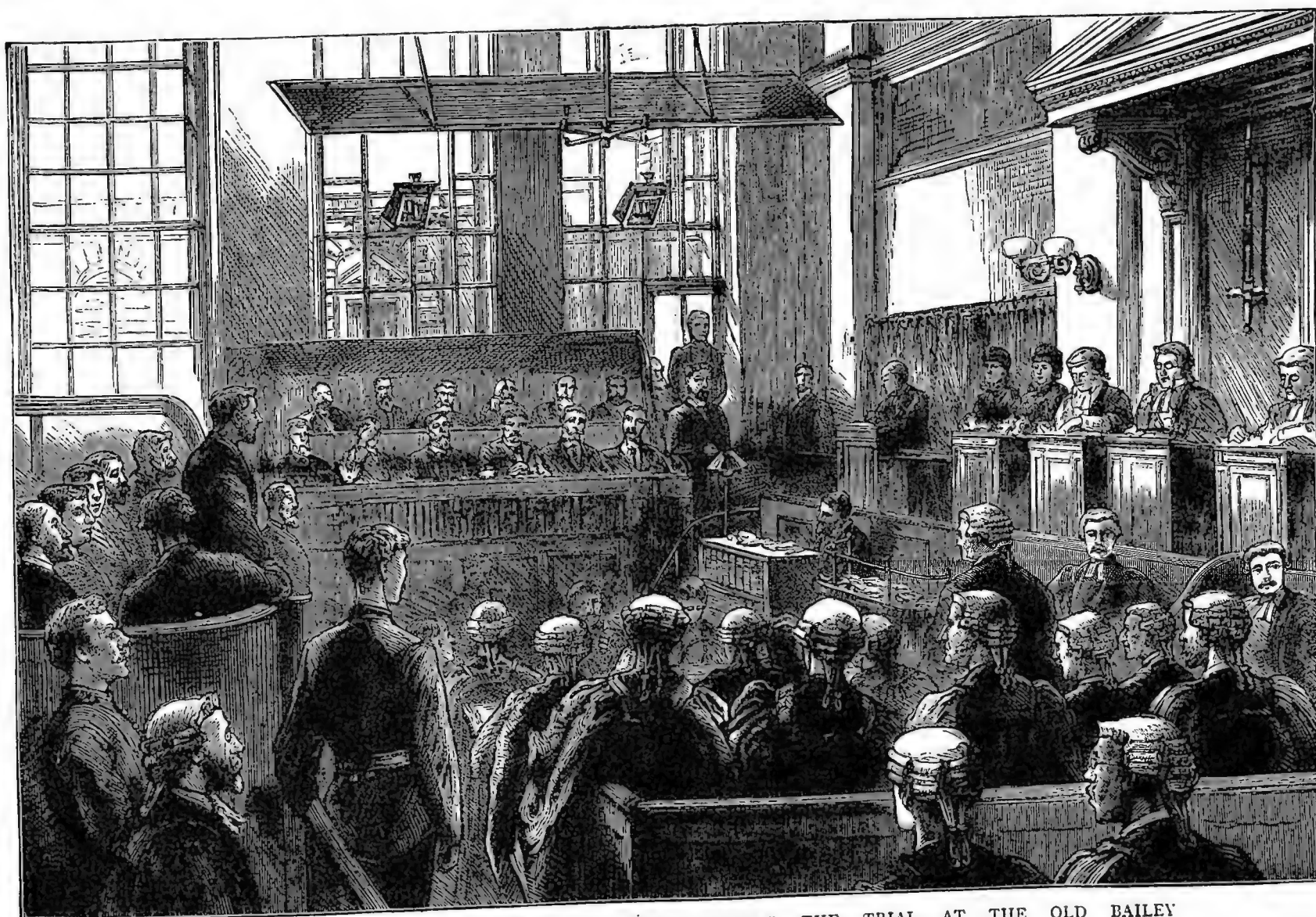
Afloat: 'kip! kip! hurrah!'

*Mr. Watton performing the
Christening Ceremony*

LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "CALYPSO" AT CHATHAM



THE NATIVE AGITATION IN INDIA—A MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, IN SUPPORT OF MR. ILBERT'S CRIMINAL JURISDICTION BILL



THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY—SCENE IN COURT DURING THE TRIAL AT THE OLD BAILEY

the bat, the highest score being O'Shaughnessy's 24. For Yorkshire Bates made 79.—Surrey, in its first innings against Middlesex, made the respectable score of 274. W. W. Read, who is in grand form and seems to be the "coming man," having 73 credited to him, and M. Read 41. Middlesex could only reply with 183, and of course had to follow on. The result of this was but 95. Ridley scoring 53, the only double figures in the innings; and eventually Surrey won by ten wickets.—Notts could make no hand of Lancashire, which won the match at Nottingham by nine wickets. There was no large score made on the Notts side, and only one on the Lancashire side, viz., Mr. A. N. Hornby's 62.—Mr. Hornby was also in good form with his County team against the M.C.C., scoring 28 and 52 (not out). The M.C.C. were beaten by ten wickets.—For tall scoring see the record of the Thornbury v. Chestow match, in which the former made an innings of 457, Dr. E. M. Grace contributing 243. At Lansdown Dr. W. G. Grace, playing for the Bristol Medicals, has scored 150 (not out).

AQUATICS.—The first regatta of the Thames season was held at Kingston on Saturday last, with the very common accompaniment in this country of a thunderstorm and downpour of rain. The Junior Sculls were won by A. C. Kennedy, of the Moulsey R.C.; and the Senior by A. G. Farrell, of the London R.C.; the Brothers Earnshaw, of the same club, took the Senior Pairs; the Kingston R.C. the Senior Fours; while the Grand Challenge Cup for Eight Oars was again won by the Thames R.C., beating Kingston R.C. and London R.C. The alteration of the date of this regatta, which used to take place after Henley, seems to be rather a questionable policy.—At Cambridge the "May" Eight-oared races have terminated with Jesus retaining the headship of the river for the ninth year in succession. After Jesus came Trinity Hall 1st, First Trinity 1st, Third Trinity 1st, and Lady Margaret (St. John's). P. W. Atkin showed the same good form as stroke of the Jesus boat as he did last year; and Trinity Hall was much indebted to the services of Meyrick. The most successful boat in the races was Christ's, which made six bumps.

LACROSSE.—The much-looked-forward-to match between a team of the United Kingdom and our Canadian visitors came off on Monday last at the Oval, more than 2,000 spectators being present. The game opened most unexpectedly by the Englishmen at once scoring a goal; but after that they could do little against their antagonists, who made no less than twelve goals without letting the Englishmen score again. They showed some excellent play; but it could hardly be expected that they would be able to make much of a show against such experienced players as the Canadians. The latter, by the way, have proved themselves many degrees superior to the Iroquois Indians, and are an evidence that, notwithstanding the alleged degeneracy of the race, the White man, as an athlete, can more than hold his ground against the Red.

BICYCLING.—The annual contest between the rival Blues in this pastime has this year resulted in a complete victory for Oxford, who won the three events, the two, ten, and twenty-five miles. Cambridge has met with a further defeat at the hands of the London Bicycle Club in their annual contest, the latter winning the three events, the one, four, and fifteen miles. For the last three years the Light Blues had beaten the L.B.C.—The fourth race for the Twenty-Five Miles Professional Championship has been won by Wood of Leicester, who just beat on the post Howell, the winner of the two previous years. His time was 1 hour 6 min. 46 sec.

ANGLING.—The Anglers' Tournament for Fly and Bait Casting was carried out very successfully at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, on Monday last, several American fishermen, now in this country in connection with the Fisheries Exhibition, taking part in the fray. As all anglers know, it was to Mr. R. B. Marston, of the *Fishing Gazette*, that the institution of this capital form of competition is to be credited; and we would venture to suggest that he might be able, as one of the General Committee of the Fisheries Exhibition, to bring about another casting tournament in the Horticultural Gardens. There are many spots which offer capital facilities for such an undertaking, and there can be little doubt but that it would be very popular.



LAST MONDAY will be memorable in its way in legal records as the first day when City causes began to be heard away from Guildhall and without the City. It may be some consolation to City antiquaries to remember that part at least of the New Courts of Justice is in all probability within the "liberties" of the City, the ancient suburb without the gates which was bounded on the west by Temple Bar and Holborn Bars. The litigants still, however, retain their ancient privilege of having their cases tried by juries of citizens.

ONCE MORE the gentle Wreck Commissioner has declined to accede to the application of the Board of Trade for costs against the owners of a Liverpool ship sent out to sea "grievously over-laden," and missing now with all her sixteen hands. He could not suppose the owners had intended to drown these sixteen men, and he was afraid, if he made the order asked for, that it might be used as an argument in after proceedings. We would not presume to apply the phrase to Mr. Rothery, but the next time he reads the *Edinburgh Review* would he kindly look at the motto on the cover?

WHEN THE ADVOCATES of the rights of the people are in power it is hard, the Claimant thinks, that he should linger in gaol. He has written, therefore, from Dartmoor to Mr. East, reminding the latter how he recognised at once a photograph of Arthur Orton in 1877, and calling his attention to certain corroborative facts. Sir W. Harcourt being still obdurate, Radical Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Roger argues, should be appealed to.—Another interesting prisoner, Mr. Benson, of turf fraud fame, has been removed at his own request from Portsmouth to Dartmoor. Here he will receive double marks for good conduct, and will be set free in January, 1885, to pursue, let us hope, a less predatory career.

FINES, committal to prison, and even to a lunatic asylum, have all failed to make Herbert Percy Freund desist from his self-imposed mission of proclaiming aloud outside St. Paul's the approaching "doom of the great city." On Monday he was again charged at the Mansion House with causing a crowd to gather late on Sunday night, and refusing to go away when requested to do so by the police. This time he was ordered to find one surety in 10l., and enter into his own recognisances in a like sum not to repeat his foolish conduct.—Another former offender, Mr. Podmore, attended the same day to complain that since he had been bound over to keep the peace within St. Paul's the populace had begun to annoy him. The other day he went to Woodstock, and was there "put in prison as a Fenian," and the annoyance interfered seriously with his business. To all which the Lord Mayor briefly answered that Mr. Podmore as a solicitor needed no advice from him as to the course to be pursued.

ALTHOUGH THE ARGUMENTS for a new trial in the case of Belt v. Lawes were concluded on Monday, the decision of the judges will

not be given for some days. All the works of art put in at the first trial will be again, by desire of Lord Coleridge, collected for their inspection, and Mr. Justice Denman has, it is said, consented to inspect, and Mr. Justice Denman has, it is said, consented to inspect, and Mr. Justice Denman has, it is said, consented to inspect.

THE POST OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL for the Straits Settlements has been conferred on Mr. J. W. Bonser, of the North-East Circuit, ex-Fellow of Christ's College, and Senior Classics in 1870.—In Ireland Mr. Peter O'Brien, Q.C., will succeed Mr. Murphy as principal Crown Prosecutor, and The Macdermott, Q.C., Mr. O'Brien as Crown Prosecutor at Green Street.—The Order of C.B. has been bestowed on Mr. A. K. Stephenson, Solicitor to the Treasury.

THE GUARDIANS OF THE STRATFORD-ON-AVON UNION, comprising thirty-seven parishes, have resolved, on Lord Hertford's recommendation, to adopt the Berkshire system of relieving tramps. Relief stations will be provided in all villages, where the tramp will be provided with a midday repast of a pound of bread. The public, therefore, instead of giving him money, will only have to direct him to the station.

AFTER A TRIAL LASTING SIX WHOLE DAYS Henry Douglas Kino and Morris Davis, merchants, were found guilty of setting fire to a house and shop in the possession of the former at 322, High Holborn, with intent to defraud the Northern Assurance and the Commercial Union Assurance Companies. The fire occurred in December, 1877, and Kino, it may be remembered, after his bankruptcy and the withdrawal of his claims against the companies in 1878, had left for America, where he was apprehended, last March, in Utah. His offence was pronounced by Mr. Justice Hawkins one of the worst cases of arson which had come under his notice, and the sentence was ten years' penal servitude. Davis, who had acted under the influence of Kino, was let off with only five years.



THE daily papers have borne testimony with only too complete unanimity to the disastrous failure of Mr. Wilkie Collins's new drama at the ADELPHI, aggravated as it was by the injudicious speech of one of the actors, complaining of "laughter and hissing," which had clearly not been indulged in without considerable provocation. That *Rank and Riches* is to be speedily withdrawn is already determined; and it is to be hoped that it will soon be remembered only as an unlucky effort on the part of a writer who in his time has contributed much to the genuine entertainment of the public. The causes of the disaster seem in the first place to have lain in a desire to set forth on the stage a story which pre-eminently demands the novelist's privilege of explaining and analysing the motives of his personages. In the unpublished novel on which Mr. Collins is understood to have based his play it is quite possible that the Lady Calista's extraordinary conduct in suddenly making violent love to a young solicitor's clerk, and, on her own motive, betaking herself to a low tavern, there to drink success to a Republican meeting in Hyde Park and destruction to the House of Lords, may be made to appear more rational than it seems in the strange scenes which the audience on Saturday evening were called upon to witness. The spectators do, indeed, hear something of a charge of robbery against the young gentleman referred to; and it is understood that his patroness and admirer's motives are to get possession of certain proofs of his innocence which are in possession of the dying Secretary of the Republican Club. It may be, therefore, that the readers of the novel are permitted to watch the growth of the young lady's determination to intervene in this strange fashion until some glow of sympathy is felt in her adventures, though, coupled with her ungenerous habit of trifling with the affections of a middle-aged Duke, whose generosity and self-denial in offering his betrothed to the solicitor's clerk, together with a seat in Parliament as representative of a pocket borough at the Duke's disposal, is of an almost superhuman kind. All this, however, on the stage, not to speak of the wild proceedings of a love-sick and malevolent lady's-maid and a strangely excitable Italian "bird doctor," with a strong French accent, produced an effect which it is putting the case mildly to describe as ludicrously unreal. For the actresses, whom Mr. Anson described as "absolutely prostrate" by the ridicule of the audience, nothing but sympathy was forthcoming; but as the pit and gallery loudly protested, it was not the performers of whom they complained. And, after all, the habit of expressing dissatisfaction at a bad play is a very old one, and we may add that it is little likely to be affected by indignant protests on the part of actors or managers.

The French performances at the GAIETY have suddenly passed from gay to grave, the close of the short engagement of Madame Judic and her comrades of the Variétés in farcical vaudeville having been succeeded by the appearance of Madame Pasca and other members of the troop of the Gymnase in M. Ohnet's *Serge Panine*. This remarkable but not altogether pleasing play, brought out in Paris early last year, sets forth a terrible story of the misery brought into the household of a *parvenue* lady by the profligate courses of a foreign Prince, who marries the daughter for her fortune, while he secretly maintains an intrigue with her foster-sister. Somewhat weakened by the absence of M. Marais and Mlle. Léonide Leblanc, the acting of the company generally is not very noteworthy, but there is a powerful fascination in the character of Madame Desvarennes, who, *parvenue* as she is, having amassed a great fortune in trade, chiefly by her own energy and enterprise, never forgets her origin as "a woman of the people," and who finally, maddened by the wrongs inflicted upon her and her child, shoots dead the profligate son-in-law to save him and her household from the shame and misery of a criminal prosecution. The play comprises many situations intensely dramatic, and Madame Pasca's performance of the part of Madame Desvarennes rises on more than one occasion to a high level of dramatic art. M. Octave Feuillet's recent play, *Un Roman Parisien*, was given on Wednesday.

Mr. J. S. Clarke, with his company, have transferred their services to the OPERA COMIQUE Theatre, which has reopened under the management of Mr. Wynn Miller. *A Widow Hunt* and *My Neighbour's Wife* are the chief features of the programme.

The Roundhead, a new and original play in three acts, produced at the CRYSTAL PALACE on Tuesday afternoon, is a rather simple production, evidently by unpractised hands. The authors, Messrs. Bussy and Blackmore, are unfortunately somewhat in the position of the Anti-Jacobin's celebrated knife-grinder; for "Story they have none to tell, sir," or, at least, none that is really worthy of the name. A rather weak-minded heroine, married to a Puritan gentleman, is on the point of eloping with a Cavalier officer, when she discovers that her conduct has caused her husband to attempt suicide. Thereupon the lady repents, and lives to tell the Cavalier officer that she greatly prefers her affectionate Puritan husband. This, together with the circumstance that the tempter, having learnt this unwelcome piece of news, is slain as he is trying to escape from the lady's house, is really the whole plot of a piece which could hardly

be expected to afford any great entertainment, though the authors had engaged the services of Mr. Vernon, Miss Sophie Eyre, and other performers of good reputation.

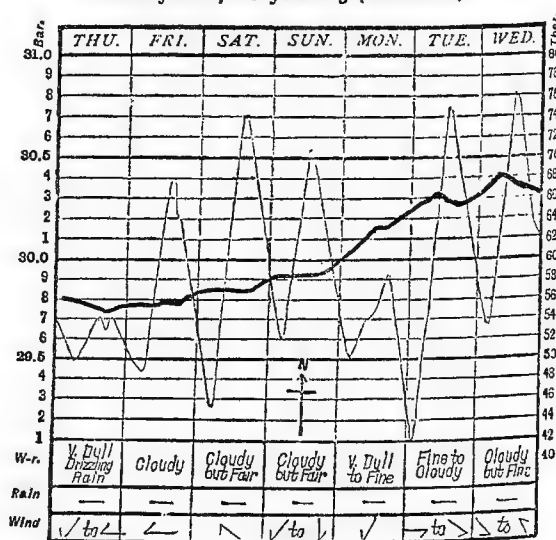
The "New Club" in Covent Garden, which has been organised under the personal direction of the Prince of Wales, is about to give in the elegant theatre attached to the building a series of performances at an hour, as we are told, "convenient to the very latest of diners." Madame Judic, with her comrades, will accordingly give an entertainment here on the night of the 18th inst., at which the Prince and Princess of Wales and many other distinguished personages will be present. Performances by Madame Chaumont and Madame Sarah Bernhardt, and concerts of a high character, are, we believe, to follow. The entertainments, however, are strictly confined to members and specially invited guests—the "New Club" being nothing if not exclusive.

A new play, written by Mr. G. R. Sims and Mr. Henry Pettitt, is to be produced at the ADELPHI on the 1st of September, when this popular house of romantic drama, for the present under the management of Mr. Edgar Bruce, will revert to the hands of Messrs. Gatti.

The new programme at the STRAND, under Mr. Warren-Wright's management, consists of Mr. Edward Rose's adaptation of F. Anstey's well-known story, *Vice-Versa*, and *Silver Guilt*, Mr. Warham's clever burlesque of the so-called "elevated" drama, *Vice-Versa*, with Mr. Rose himself as Dick Bulitude's body, and Mr. Robert Brough as Mr. Bulitude's body, is most amusingly acted, and the misunderstandings caused by the change effected by the Garuda stone are well brought out. Mr. W. F. Hawtrey as Dr. Grimstone acted with proper scholastic sternness, and Miss T. Hastings is a very girlish Dulcie. In *Silver Guilt* Mr. Righton takes the part of Hackney Wick, the "elevated man," and mimicked Mr. Wilson Barrett with great success, especially when he says that he has "done nothing, and must take the consequences," and when as a punishment he becomes a poster on a wall. Miss Laura Linden as Gerty Heckett copies Miss Eastlake very cleverly, and Mr. Brough as the faithful servant Jacques is almost pathetic. One feature of the play is that all the scene-shifting is done before the eyes of the audience, and there are in consequence no long "stage waits."

Mr. Irving Bishop's much talked-of *séance extraordinaire* duly came off in St. JAMES'S HALL on Tuesday evening. The chief item of the programme was an acceptance by Mr. Bishop of Mr. Labouchere's challenge to read the number of a banknote. Should Mr. Bishop succeed in doing this Mr. Labouchere agreed to hand over the sum of 1,000l., while should he fail Mr. Bishop would forfeit 100l. Unfortunately Mr. Labouchere insisted on selecting his "medium," as the gentleman from whose mind the number of the note was to be read, is termed, and accordingly nominated Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P. Mr. Bishop, however, declined to have any nominee of Mr. Labouchere forced upon him, and accordingly the expected trial did not take place. Nor did Mr. Bishop any better approve of the selection by Mr. Charles Russell, M.P., of Professor Ray Lankester, through whose mind he was requested to read the number of a 5l. note—but finally undertook to read the number of a note handed up to the platform by Colonel Trench, and with Colonel Statham as a medium, who had been selected by his committee for the post. This he succeeded in doing without a minute's hesitation, writing down the number on a black board. Mr. Bishop also gave an illustration of thought-reading by finding through the mediumship of Mr. Lane Fox, the well-known electrician, a pin which the latter had hidden in a hat, and also gave illustrations of the manner in which so-called spiritualists perform the cabinet and other stock tricks of their craft—creating much amusement by the way in which he misled the senses of gentlemen, themselves blindfolded, but in full view of the spectators. The audience, apparently disappointed at the miscarriage of the great event of the evening, and annoyed at the tendency for delivering long-winded statements on the part of Mr. Bishop, was exceedingly restive throughout the latter part of the evening, when several exciting scenes took place. It should be said that the Committee appointed by the audience to watch Mr. Bishop consisted of names completely above suspicion, such as those of Mr. Waddy, Q.C., M.P., Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Haweis, Mr. Lane Fox, General Haines, Colonel Statham, the Rev. Dr. Tremlet, Mr. C. Kelly, Mr. Passmore Edwards, M.P., and other well-known gentlemen, and that at the accomplishment of the final feat of the evening, the reading of the note, numbers of gentlemen pressed forward to shake hands with Mr. Bishop, and to warmly congratulate him.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK
FROM JUNE 7 TO JUNE 13 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—During this period the weather has been very fair generally. Less bright sunshine has been recorded than of late, but no measurable quantity of rain has fallen, and the prevailing winds have been very light in force, and variable in direction. Pressure was fairly steady the first part of the week, but rose decidedly during the latter portion. The distribution of barometrical readings were relatively high in our neighbourhood for the first four days, while a well-developed anti-cyclone lay to our west the last three days of the period. On the first day (Thursday, 7th inst.) readings of the barometer were very uniform, with gloomy weather and very light rain and low temperature; wind north-east to east. Friday, Saturday, and Sunday (8th, 9th, and 10th inst.) found the mercury slowly ascending, and the weather very fair generally. Throughout Monday (11th inst.) the barometer rose quickly, and dull, cold weather was experienced. The last two days of the week (Tuesday and Wednesday, 12th and 13th inst.) found the barometer still rising, though less quickly, and the weather was fine in general. Temperature has fluctuated considerably, and, on the whole, has been below the average. The barometer was highest (30.40 inches) on Wednesday (13th inst.); lowest (29.76 inches) on Thursday (7th inst.); range, 0.64 inches. Temperature was highest (74°) on Saturday (9th inst.) and Wednesday (13th inst.); lowest (42°) on Tuesday (12th inst.); range, 32°.

MARRIAGE.

At the parish church of St. John the Baptist, Kentish Town, FREDERICK BURGESS, of Burgess Hall, Islington, to ELLEN MARY, niece of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN BELLINGHAM.

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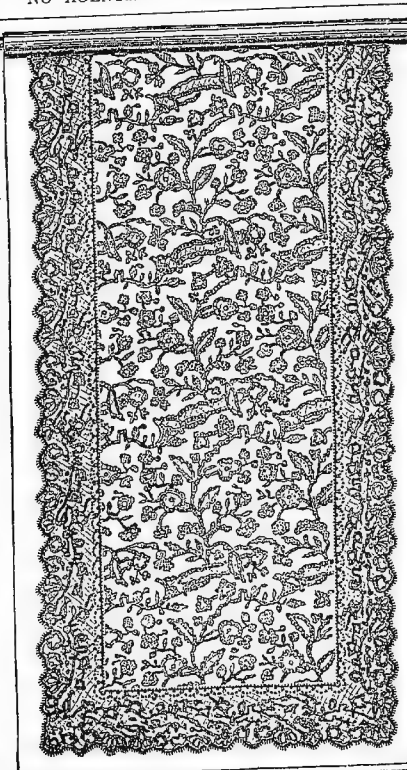
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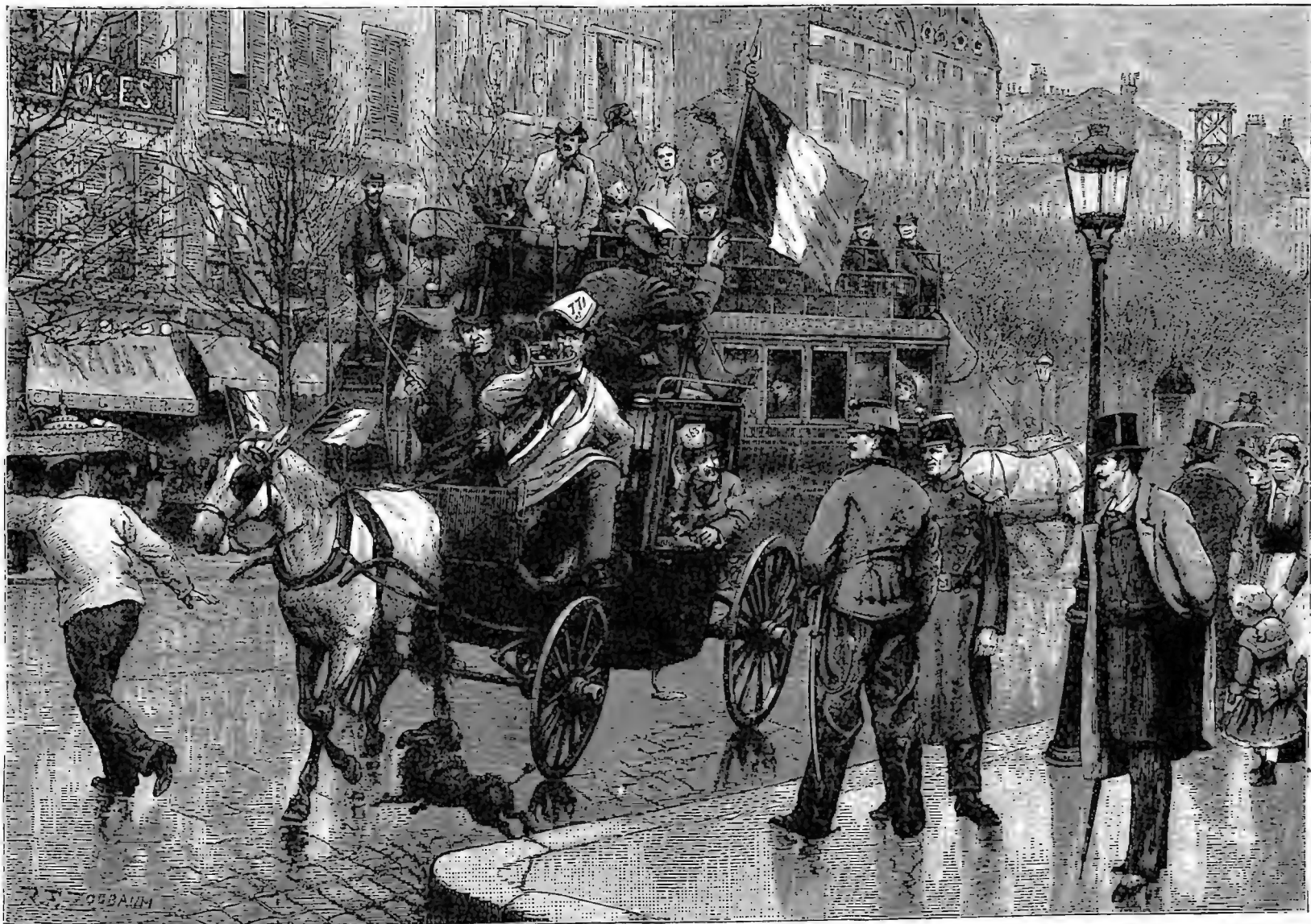
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THE Indian Criminal Jurisdiction Bill has brought into prominence that curious division of the races in British India which passes by the name of the Social Gulf. Nothing strikes the Parliamentary globe-trotter so unpleasantly as the apparent absence of all social intimacy between natives and Europeans, and he is very apt to ascribe the breach to prejudice on the part of his countrymen. It would be more true, however, to attribute the want of cordiality to misunderstanding, because the bulk of the native population of India know little about Europeans; as little as Europeans generally know about the private life of natives. Many instances of ignorance of each other's ways might be cited; but two will suffice.

Some years ago, at Madras, a couple of British sailors, discharged from some ship in the Roads, took it into their heads to have a spree. So they very coolly went off to a Mahomedan *Moulvie*, and announced their intention of becoming converts to the Mussulman's religion forthwith. The utter ignorance of the Mussulmans of a large Indian town as to English men and manners enabled the sailors to play them a pretty trick. Jack and his friend were provided with all things appertaining to a true believer, including brides, and probably liquor, too. They were clothed, with their Mussulman wives, in marriage garments, and paraded round Madras as most interesting converts, to the great amusement of the European community. No doubt it was not long before the Mahomedans of Madras were rudely awakened to a sense of the insincerity of Jack's religious convictions.

Another incident will illustrate the ignorance of Europeans with regard to natives. A certain Rajah, a Brahmin, had done some service to the State, and as a reward he was presented, of all things in the world, with a *microscope*, costing a thousand rupees! The selection was made, not by the sailors mentioned above, but by Indian officials who might be expected to understand the people. What was the result? The Rajah, not knowing any better, tried to use the long barrel of the microscope as a gun, and nearly blew himself to pieces in an unscientific effort to fire a royal salute with it.

Comparatively few Europeans have the time or the inclination to study native manners closely—in the natives' own homes. The natives, on their side, exhibit so many prejudices about "caste," and about bringing their women to English entertainments, that it is almost impossible for the two races to amalgamate socially. There are a few brilliant exceptions to the rule, but very few. Now and then some remarkably enlightened native gentleman will be seen, accompanied by his pretty wife, in English society; and, whenever this occurs, both the native gentleman and his wife are most cordially received by both English ladies and gentlemen. More often the civilisation takes the form of the Rajah, or whoever he may be, going to an English party alone, his wife being left at home; and the inference is obvious—that he does not consider English society good enough for her. In effect, he does not consider English balls and dinners respectable. At the one, he thinks they dance indecently; and, at the other, they outrage all laws, human and Divine, by eating beef or ham, and drinking wine. Europeans, for motive of policy or self-interest, very often go to native entertainments, but don't like them. A native party is an exceedingly stupid affair. First, there are no women at it, except Nautch girls. Secondly, the politeness of the company is overstrained, and becomes a perfect nuisance. Thirdly, the smells are odious, and include a headachy combination of coconut-oil, sandalwood, hookah tobacco, and Indian jasmine. No subsequent friendliness comes from attending these native entertainments. Whether it is a huge dinner given to Europeans, or only a "Nautch," the object in giving it is evident—the host's own glorification. An Englishman at a native entertainment, unless when he is actually eating and drinking, looks bored. So does a native at an English party. The ways of the one are strange to the other; there is no "reciprocity," as the Americans would say. Of course, no reference is here made to the Parsees of Bombay, who can hardly be called natives at all; or to the young gentlemen of the Young Bengal party, who ape English manners more or less unsuccessfully, except the fatal one of getting drunk. The natives here spoken of are the natives met generally in India—natives representing in India the higher and the middle classes at home. It may be doubted if any Englishman—unless a Meadows Taylor—could make a close friend, an intimate friend, of one of these. Formal civility, and even apparent friendliness, is easy enough, for a native gentleman has nearly always good manners; but true friendship is almost impossible. And it is a lamentable fact that the more educated the native gentleman the less the inclination felt to be friends with him. Education unfortunately cannot give the Indian an acquaintance with the usages of good society, and it is painful to see a highly-educated native gentleman striving to show that he is at his ease by twirling a stick in a lady's drawing-room, or wearing a hat in her house. In Anglo-India neither ladies or gentlemen consider it their business or duty to teach this Indian young idea how to shoot. The task would, indeed, be nearly as troublesome as teaching a bear to dance. So the native gentleman who aspires to move in good English society has to learn the observances of that society from an etiquette book, and a pretty hash he makes of his *devoirs*, what with Johnsonian English for light conversation and the table observances he may have picked out of Mrs. Barbauld's "Instructions to the Young!" Worst of all for his prospects of social success, English ladies do not take kindly to his colour or himself. Women are often astuter politicians than men, and they are possibly right in not making themselves cheap in the eyes of the natives as men, from the most philanthropic motives towards them, often do. Unfortunately, native women are too often so utterly illiterate and ignorant that English ladies can have no acquaintance with them. If they could, perhaps the social gulf would be bridged. It is impossible to expect an English lady to be on visiting terms with a woman who has less education than her own Ayah; but, to show that English ladies have no race prejudices in the matter, it may be mentioned that, in the rare instances where a really well-educated native lady is met with in society, she is as well received by her English sisters as if she was one of themselves.

The natives, who complain loudly of this social gulf—which they will do scarcely anything to bridge for themselves—expect a little too much when they claim to be placed upon the same political level as Englishmen. An Englishman will scarcely admit a Frenchman, a German, or, indeed any foreigner, to that platform; and yet the Hindu makes it a grievance that he isn't "all there." It is idle for a weak and effeminate race to expect so much from a strong one; but nothing will convince the young Bengalee that it is not his colour that is in fault. In fact, colour prejudice, although it exists, is not nearly so strong as is commonly imagined in India. If a man shows himself to be brave, or worthy in any way, his colour is little thought of by Englishmen in the East; the worst of colour is that is naturally and justly associated with "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." So a man must show he is above the characteristic weaknesses of his countrymen before his colour will be overlooked by Europeans in India.

Any one reading this will say that there seems very little chance then of the Social Gulf being ever bridged. Certainly, there is no prospect of it at present. The distaste shown by Europeans in some parts of India to a proposal to render them subject to trial by native magistrates shows very plainly the small respect in which the one race holds the other. And the sarcasms and abuse with which the native papers were filled evince no friendly tinge at bottom to English people. But this, though discouraging, is not conclusive. A great

deal of it is entirely due to mutual misunderstandings, and there is good reason to believe that a better knowledge of each other will go a long way to bridge what is at present a most unfortunate separation of the races.

F. E. W.



MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY'S "Emerson At Home and Abroad" (Trübner and Co.) possesses every quality needed to make a satisfactory and useful biography. There is the intimate acquaintance with the personality of Emerson, and every fact of his outward life; a large and shaping intellect fully capable of dealing with the great thoughts and ideas which confront every student of Emerson; and a style closely modelled here and there upon that of the great American himself, yet always trenchant and individual, and often eloquent. The book is also rich in the indispensable quality of sympathy. It possesses, therefore, the three elements of good biography; it is accurate in facts, satisfying as art, and sympathetic in treatment. Mr. Conway's book, indeed, must long remain the book on Emerson; not superseding Mr. G. W. Cooke's carefully compiled Life, but giving the flesh while that gives the skeleton, or the colour while that gives the outline. Those whom Emerson does not at once attract will probably never be brought by argument or exposition to take joy in his fruitful sentences, or find inspiration in his serene wisdom. Mr. Conway tells in these words his first acquaintance with Emerson's writing: "Utterly miserable, self-accused amid sorrowful faces, with no outlook but to be a fettered master of slaves, I was then wont to shun the world, with gun for apology, and pass the hours in this retreat. So came I on a day, and reclined on the grass, reading in a magazine casually brought. The laugh and chatter of negroes pushing their flat-boats loaded with grain, the song of birds, the sound of church-bells across the river, all smote upon a heart discordant with them, at discord with itself. Nature had no meaning, life no promise, and no aim. Listlessly turning to the printed page, one sentence caught my eye and held it; one sentence quoted from Emerson, which changed my world and me." This experience, we know, has been no isolated one. To many men to-day a sentence from the "Over-Soul," or the "Poems," or the "Address to the Divinity Students" has carried similar revelation. But one thing that strikes the reader of Mr. Conway's book is the remarkable change which has come over our mode of thought in these latter days. Emerson himself is, of course, a man for all time. He was never committed to extravagances; his genius was universal. But the people round him in the early days of the Transcendental movement and "The Dial"—how serious they were in grotesque enthusiasms, how earnest in perpetrating amiable absurdities, now ingenious in inventing futile "isms" to which to dedicate their lives! Several of the figures which Mr. Conway summons to roam through his pages are as unsubstantial as shades. In this practical age their enthusiasms are almost unintelligible to us. But, on the other hand, we have many a suggestive vignette and many a firmly-drawn profile of great Americans whose names are venerated in this country. Mr. Conway was himself for many years a personal friend of Emerson, and he came into contact with all the notabilities of American thought and letters. Of Hawthorne and Margaret Fuller, Channing and Theodore Parker, we accordingly have many an interesting anecdote. It is, indeed, in the direction of thought rather than of fact that Mr. Conway's book is especially valuable. He attends Emerson in his development, expounding him by the way, showing us his relation to other men and to other currents of thought, curiously linking the past with the present, and making free imaginative use of ancient legends and sayings to illustrate anew the events of our time. The book, in short, is satisfying and fascinating, and in writing it Mr. Conway has rendered a solid, and we believe a lasting service to English literature. As we turn the last of these pages we feel that Professor Tyndall did not go one whit beyond the literal truth when he said of Emerson, he is "the loftiest, purest, and most penetrating spirit that has ever shone in American literature."

From one admirer and chronicler of Emerson we turn to another. This is Mr. Alexander Ireland, the second and enlarged edition of whose book, "Ralph Waldo Emerson: His Life, Genius, and Writings" (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) lies before us. We noticed on its appearance, shortly after the death of Emerson, the first edition of this book. The second edition, however, containing as it does considerably more than double the matter of the first, may be regarded to all intents and purposes as a new work. Mr. Ireland's method differs altogether from that of Mr. Conway. We have here no elaborate work of exposition and criticism, but instead, a mass of Emersoniana thrown together artlessly enough. The volume is, however, far from being a dull piece of mechanical book-making. It is, on the contrary, a most painstaking and valuable work by one who is a sincere and able admirer of Emerson's genius, and who had the honour of being among his earliest entertainers in this country. It was in August, 1833, that Mr. Ireland first met Emerson. The latter, then a young and quite unknown man, was on his first visit to England, and Mr. Ireland acted as his guide in Edinburgh. When Emerson came to England on subsequent occasions, Mr. Ireland was again frequently in his society, accompanying him to the theatre, and on visits to literary celebrities of that day. Of these events ample and interesting records are to be found in this volume. There is besides a considerable mass of matter which here sees the light for the first time. Of this perhaps the most interesting is a letter written to Mr. Ireland, by Emerson, describing his visits to Carlyle and Wordsworth. Of Carlyle Emerson writes thus:—"I asked him at what religious development the concluding passage in his piece in the *Edinburgh Review* upon German literature, and some passages in the piece called 'Characteristics,' pointed? He replied that he was not competent to state it even to himself—he waited rather to see. My own feeling was that I had met with men of far less power who had got greater insight into religious truth." This last sentence is of particular interest, for no opinion of the kind appears in the more elaborate account of this visit to Carlyle which Emerson published some years later in the "English Traits." The volume contains three excellent portraits: the first taken in 1847, the third taken in 1873, and the second at some date about midway between these two.

The Vivisection controversy has given birth already to a bulky literature, but of all the works on the side of the vivisectioning physiologist "Physiological Cruelty; or, Fact v. Fancy," by "Philanthropos" (Tinsley Bros.), is the most able. It is distinguished for its calmness, a quality not usually found in polemical literature of this kind, and for the apparent candour of the author's statements. Yet it soon becomes evident that the work of "Philanthropos" must be considered, not as the verdict of an impartial judge, but rather as the plea of counsel retained for the defence. "Philanthropos" first asks the question, "What is pain?" and comes to the conclusion that the pain of animals is much less intense than that of men. Yet it was the evidence given by distinguished medical men on this very question of pain seven years ago before the Royal Commission on Vivisection which practically initiated the anti-vivisection crusade, and Sir William Ferguson, among others, spoke strongly on the subject (Blue Book, p. 49, par. 1,037). Again, in

his chapter on "The Relation of Experiment to Physiology," "Philanthropos" claims certain discoveries, which he enumerates, as the result of successful vivisection. But those who have paid any attention to this subject know that the anti-vivisectionists keenly dispute the facts of the vivisection on all these points. Mr. Lawson Tait, one of the most eminent of living surgeons, and a man deeply versed in the history of his science, has examined with the utmost care every case of alleged discovery by means of vivisection; and he says in his work, "The Uselessness of Vivisection: Upon Animals as a Method of Scientific Research," "it has proved useless and misleading, and in the interests of true science its employment should be stopped, so that the energy and skill of scientific investigators should be directed into better and safer channels." Here we have the distinct assertion of an eminent surgeon and scholar, and the no less distinct assertion of the anonymous "Philanthropos," in flat contradiction. To which keeper is the public to entrust its conscience? "Philanthropos" book should be read, for it is inconceivably able; but the public will do well to wait till a reply is forthcoming from the anti-vivisectionists before deciding on which side is the preponderance of "fact and fancy." In the meantime it may be asked: Who is "Philanthropos?"

Of minor books upon our table the following may be mentioned:—a new edition of the popular "Reminiscences of an Old Bohemian" (Tinsley Brothers); "The Progress of Mr. Lambkin, Gent.," by George Cruikshank (Glasgow: David Bryce and Son), being reproductions in a cheap form from impressions from the original steel plates of Cruikshank's drawings; "Little's Anglers' Annual and Fishing Directory" (G. Little and Co.), a compact, and apparently, complete volume; "A Cup of Coffee" (T. Fisher Unwin), a chatty and pleasant little volume on coffee in general; "Voices from Creation," by Fanny Smith Marriott (Westerton and Co.), some well-intentioned tales of a strong Evangelical cast; and "Dramatic Notes," by Austin Brereton (David Bogue). This excellent annual summary of the stage is as terse and complete as usual. It is illustrated profusely; Mr. T. Walter Wilson and Mr. Rudolf Bind sharing the work between them. Both these clever artists have done a number of excellent likenesses, and there is scarcely an actor or actress of note on the London stage whose face is not to be found looking out from the pages of this pleasant and welcome annual.

A new edition of the "Saturday Half-Holiday Guide" will be welcome to many persons at this season of the year. Under its guidance pleasant and inexpensive trips can be taken in all directions round London; the map of the environs is clearly engraved; and there are special chapters on Rowing, Lawn Tennis, and Chess.

"Cook's Continental Time Tables and Tourists' Hand Book" (T. Cook and Sons, Ludgate Circus), of which the June number is before us, is a very useful book for unambitious tourists, being less bulky than the exhaustive Bradshaw, yet giving all the lines they are likely to want. The maps are of immense help to the time-table explorer.

In 1823-4 S. W. Reynolds, one of the engravers of Turner's "Liber Studiorum," planned a similar collection from the drawings of Turner's friend, Thomas Girtin. The plates were engraved in mezzotint, but were never printed or issued. The enterprising firm of Neill and Son, of Haddington, N.B., who are well known among Turner collectors, have determined to issue a selection from these plates (including a portrait of Girtin himself), and, judging from the specimens they have sent us, printed in brown (we are not sure whether black would not be more effective), the collection will be highly prized by all admirers of the gifted artist who, had he lived, would probably have displayed a genius even greater than that of Turner.



It is quite possible that "Mr. Scarborough's Family," by Anthony Trollope (3 vols.: Chatto and Windus), would have received, had its lamented author been still among us, some touches of revision at first hand before its appearance in three volumes as a connected whole. In any case, it would have been considerably the better for them. As it stands, it is scarcely a connected whole, but rather consists of fragments of several accidentally related stories, and of sketches of character promising to develop into portraits, but dismissed as soon as they have appeared, as if they had been introduced experimentally, and without any definite intention as to their bearing upon the plot generally. Two of the *dramatis personae*, however, will take a permanent position in that long gallery of portraits with which Mr. Trollope has enriched the public knowledge of human nature. One of these, Mr. Scarborough himself, is one of the most ambitious that he has essayed since that wonderful world in little called "Orley Farm." This Mr. Scarborough is a man whom all who are brought into any sort of relation to him find an impenetrable mystery. He with the greatest ease deceives his own solicitors, and is more than a match for the united sharpness of all the sharpest money-lenders in London; he has a contempt for conventional moralities, and even for honour and honesty, and the delight of his life is to triumph over lawyers and law. He does not scruple, for his own purposes, unjustly to deprive of her good name the dead wife whom he dearly loved—indeed, he had foreseen, even from the time of his marriage, that he might have occasion to do so, and had prepared for the necessity with the most fiendish ingenuity. Everybody, including his own two sons, regards him as the greatest scoundrel in the world, and he rejoices in the reputation. And yet he is thoroughly convinced of the merit of his motives, and therefore of his conduct, and a certain under-current of generous heroism and of passion for doing justice according to his own perverted lights compel the devoted and even attached service of those who almost despise themselves for rendering it, and leave a sort of grudging respect on the mind of the reader. The other character of importance leaves a very different impression. In Florence Mounjy Mr. Trollope has for once given us the portrait of a young lady who is not only charming, but who knows her own mind most thoroughly—a model, not only of every other feminine grace, but of unswerving constancy, and with more force in her little finger than in all Mr. Trollope's other heroines put together.

To turn from the sense, manliness, and human nature of Anthony Trollope to the authoress who calls herself "Ouida" is somewhat abrupt; but even as the former has, in the novel just mentioned, achieved the new feat of inventing a girl of decision, so has the latter, in "Wanda" (3 vols.: Chatto and Windus), attempted the *tour de force* of imagining a woman of virtue. Perhaps, in her case, the feat is not without precedent; but it is certainly unusual. The worst, or best, of the result is that not only will those who do not admire her find her as dull as usual, but that her admirers—who are, it need not be said, the overwhelming majority—will also find themselves compelled for once to call her dull. A converted "Ouida" sounds almost like a contradiction in terms. However, she must receive all the credit due to good intentions. The characters of "Wanda"—always excepting Madame Olga—are all very good people on the whole, and some supremely so. But, good, bad, or indifferent, all, as always, belong to a world that is not, never was, and never will be. It is not that Ouida indulges in inaccuracies of detail, because these are consistent with the most complete truth in

essential things. Nobody blames Shakespeare for giving Bohemia a sea-coast, or Scott for making a trumpet sound which had never been blown. It is that these inaccuracies are, in her case, the outward and visible sign of an ignorance, too complete and consistent to be assumed for artistic purposes, of what men and women are, and of the elements that constitute their qualities. Her supreme fascination over the vulgar-minded is unquestionably due, in some measure, to the manner in which she vulgarises everything she touches. She encourages Mr. Tappertit to imagine himself a gentleman, and Miss Miggs to believe herself a lady, by idealising their types, and treating seriously persons and incidents which authors possessed of a grain of humour would have used only for purposes of ridicule. All her glitter and jargon serve admirably to impress the ignorant with the belief that their ideas concerning princes and princesses, Russian nobles and Magyar magnates are sound—she has the art of putting vulgar dreams into tawdry words. To eminence in such an art success is assured, if only the salt of what Philistines used to call "impropriety" be not forgotten. In the present case it has, however, been forgotten; and so it is to be feared that "Wanda" will have to depend for its success upon the demerits of its predecessors.

"In the Olden Time," by the Author of "The Atelier du Lys," "Mademoiselle Mori," &c. (2 vols.: Longmans, Green, and Co.), is a singularly successful attempt to awaken interest in a far-off country at a far-off period—Thuringia in 1524-25. Of course, under present conditions of public taste, both place and period cannot be expected to prove generally attractive; but the novel would have taken some rank in the days of historical romance, and will still, it is to be hoped, find a fair degree of favour for its eventful and touching story. It is vigorous, and throws no sort of sentimentalism over the rough society with which it deals, when the Reformation was in its infancy, and war of less moment than the relation of the peasant to his sovereign lord and master. It is rather unfortunate that the authoress has chosen to give a conventionally archaic turn to the phraseology of her characters—nothing is gained, and something is lost in the way of reality, by writing "an" for "if," and so forth, especially considering that her persons are not supposed to be speaking the English of any period. But, since the great merit of the story is its wealth of incident, blemishes like this are of the less importance; and the average reader will refresh his knowledge of a somewhat obscure chapter of history with a great deal of pleasure.

Our shelves are choked with new novels. It is impossible to make room for lengthy reviews of many of these; the following, therefore, can be merely acknowledged:—"Julian Ormonde," W. Outram Tristram (3 vols.: Tinsley Brothers); "Monks' Hollow" (3 vols.: Tinsley Brothers); "The Story of Melicent," Fayr Madoc (1 vol.: Macmillan and Co.); "A Passion Flower" (2 vols.: Macmillan and Co.); "Under Sunny Skies," by the Author of "Robert Forrester" (2 vols.: Longmans and Co.); "The Story of an African Farm," Ralph Iron (2 vols.: Chapman and Hall); "Under Orders," M. J. Colquhoun, 3rd Edition (3 vols.: W. H. Allen and Co.); "A Moment of Madness," Florence Marryat (3 vols.: F. V. White and Co.).

MADAGASCAR

MAJONGA, recently attacked by a French squadron under Admiral Pierre, is situated on the east side of the entrance to Bombatooka Bay. Its name is a corruption of the Arab words *mje* (town) and *anjolia* (flowers), and, as we have spelled it, is pronounced *Madzunga*. It has been a Government station and military post for the last fifty years. On the Serebingo Hill, to the north, is an old stone Arab fort, armed with sixteen antique iron cannon; but in a crumbled condition, and incapable of defence against modern artillery.

Along the beach is the traders' town, and about the eighth of a mile behind and above it the stockaded town, where the Governor resides and the troops are quartered. Here there is an old-fashioned stone battery, mounting seven old iron guns.

A great number of the inhabitants of the traders' town are British Indian subjects. There are also two American houses trading in hides, a United States Vice-Consul, and a French house.

The garrison of the place consisted, until about two years ago, of about 200 old decrepit soldiers, the relics of the force Radama had left there. At the time mentioned, under strong foreign pressure, and especially from the French, the Malagasy Government reinforced the garrison by 1,000 fresh troops, armed with Snider rifles. This was consequent upon the restlessness of the Sakalava tribes to the south-west. Before three months had passed, however, 160 of the

the north of Majonga Point, within the six-fathom line, and about a mile from the Arab fort.

Admiral Pierre, who sailed from Toulon in January last, carried with him orders from M. Duclerc which were understood to be of a hostile character towards the Hovas. It is to be seen whether M. Challenel Lacour will continue the policy of his predecessor by endeavouring to assert, at the point of the bayonet, upon a people making rapid advance in civilisation, claims which are utterly indefensible. It also remains to be seen what action Her Majesty's Government will take in the matter. The lives and property of a large number of British Indian subjects are at stake, and they will naturally look to their Empress's Government to protect them.

Lord Granville, it will be remembered, soon after the Malagasy Envoys fled to London, informed M. Duclerc that Her Majesty's Government expected the Government of the Republic to give them warning of any attack by French troops on Madagascar, in order that measures might be taken to protect British subjects from the danger to which they would thereby be exposed. When M. Duclerc replied that he would take care of them, Lord Granville thanked him, but remarked that the people of England would hold the Government responsible in the matter.

A gunboat has already been sent to Madagascar, probably to Majonga, and from her we may learn more about this affair. The Malagasy troops are quite able to keep the French from advancing into the interior, as they have 20,000 drilled troops, and between 40,000 and 50,000 irregular spearmen. The regulars are armed with Remington and Snider rifles, 10,000 of the former having been landed two years ago at Tamatave. The island of Madagascar, as will be seen by the map, lies just within the tropics, and occupies a most important geographical position both as regards Africa and Australia. At its northern end is the magnificent Bay of Diego-Suarez, which the French covet as a counter check to Aden and Perim.



For the French to obtain a foothold on this island would be to give that Power a strategic position in the Indian Ocean which would endanger, to a certain extent, our road to India as well as to Australia, and which would also be always a danger to our East African Colonies. True, we have Mauritius, and its capital harbour, St. Louis; but still we cannot afford to leave to that fate which some Frenchmen have prepared for them a brave people like the Malagasy, who have, through our efforts, made rapid progress in civilisation, and who heartily reciprocate our friendship and respect.



STIRLING AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—This Society has just held its Annual Show. Cattle were fairly well represented, Ayrshires being a decidedly fine collection. Mr. Weir, of Inches Larbert, carried off first honours in the Ayrshire Milch Cow class. Shorthorns were few in number, but nearly every animal shown was of a high order of merit. Mr. Mackenzie of Northfield carried off the first prize, while Mr. Paterson of Pleau was also a successful exhibitor.

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.—On the Forest Road, Nottingham, a pair of rooks have selected a curious site for their nest. It is placed, contrary to all rules of rook architecture, in the turret of a college in that road. There is a small rookery about two hundred yards from it. This is the first instance within our knowledge of a rook building anywhere except in a tree.—Some tourists while walking near Barnstaple the other day saw a horned ewe with a lamb at its side standing by a gateway. On getting near they found that the sheep had its head between the bars of the gate, where it was held tight. With some effort the men got the sheep's horns through, and set the animal free.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS to the number of nearly ten thousand assembled the other day to hear Mr. Jesse Collings on their position. They were rewarded for their pains by hearing him refer with pleasure to the passing of the Allotment Bill, and they were assured with all the fervency of which Birmingham is capable, that peasant proprietorship is "a coming thing." Mr. Collings did not think any satisfactory system of land laws could be decided upon until the county franchise came into operation, and those who tilled the soil had a voice in its disposition. Mr. Collings did not inform the meeting how under existing foreign competition even peasant proprietors, living rent free, were to make a living.

THE FEEDING OF CHICKENS, says a correspondent, is one of the things in which the greatest economy may be effected or the greatest extravagance committed. For the owner to give personal attention is the first requisite, and oatmeal and water is recommended as the best of food. Place two heaped tablespoonfuls of oatmeal in a small tin dish, and pour from a kettle at once so much water as will wet the top, almost as little as one can actually pour from a kettle. The water should be nearly boiling. Stir the mess quickly when the water is poured on, and if properly made the meal will be a dry-looking crumbling material, with a small quantity of dry meal non-adherent. It can be taken in the fingers without leaving flouriness on them, and it is not all sticky. Sticky food is never good for young chickens.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Duke of Richmond presided at the last meeting of this Society, and 138 new members were elected. The Chemical Committee brought up a report in which Dr. Voelcker directed attention to the fact that American cotton-waste often contains hard and very indigestible lumps of consolidated cotton kernel meal, which renders such cake very prejudicial to stock consuming it, unless the cake be regularly ground as fine as meal or barley meal. Condensed steam or water is brought into contact with the ground cotton seed meal, and is apt to produce these hard lumps. Cake showing an appreciable proportion of these lumps when merely passed through a cake beater does not agree with the health of stock.

SHEEP.—Isley Great Market was held last week, and nearly 20,000 animals were penned. The demand was variable, but on the whole a fairly good business was done, and prices at the end of the market were very firm. Ewes made 50s. to 72s. per head, and lambs at 38s. to 46s. per head were by no means cheap. We hear from Scotland that the final out-turn of lambing there is better than the severe spring had led people to expect. Altogether there is fully an average number of lambs surviving, an over-average prolificacy on the part of the ewes being reduced by a somewhat over-average mortality. Stock are now doing well, and the grass is growing splendidly.

NEW PASTURES.—It is a matter of common observation that pastures decline after the third year. This is generally due to the artificial grasses dying out, and there being nothing to take their place till the indigenous grasses of the soil develop themselves sufficiently to form a thick turf. Such a state of things suggests that artificial grasses liable to die out in three years should not be sown, but that in their place farmers should sow pure perennial varieties of grasses which would never give out. The indigenous grasses ought not to be relied upon for the ultimate formation of the turf. Far more valuable grasses should be, as undoubtedly they can be, so fostered that those natural to the soil do not have the slightest chance of competitive, much less of predominatory, development.

VALUING TENANTS' REMUNERATION will at the best be a difficult task under the new Bill, and an alarm has already been raised concerning the exclusion of "latent fertility." For example, hitherto useless and uncultivated land is turned into arable or pasture, and so gets to be worth a pound per acre. If the whole of this were capitalised and paid over to the tenant a great injustice would be done, for the latent value of the land would not be included. Another case is that of cultivated land brought from a natural to a highly developed condition by manuring. In valuing the improvements in such a case we must first ascertain the real value in the original state, and the difference is the amount on which compensation has to be paid for such a term as would be fair for its exhaustion. The valuers, to give any satisfaction at all, must be very highly skilled experts, hence costs and charges will almost certainly be high.

THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND last year was a bad one, and the Society of Friends have been doing a good work in distributing 270 tons of potatoes among the poorest peasantry of Donegal. Three thousand families have participated in this gift, whereby they have been enabled to plant their potato patches with a quality of seed far superior to that which is ordinarily used by the occupier, or within their means of obtaining.

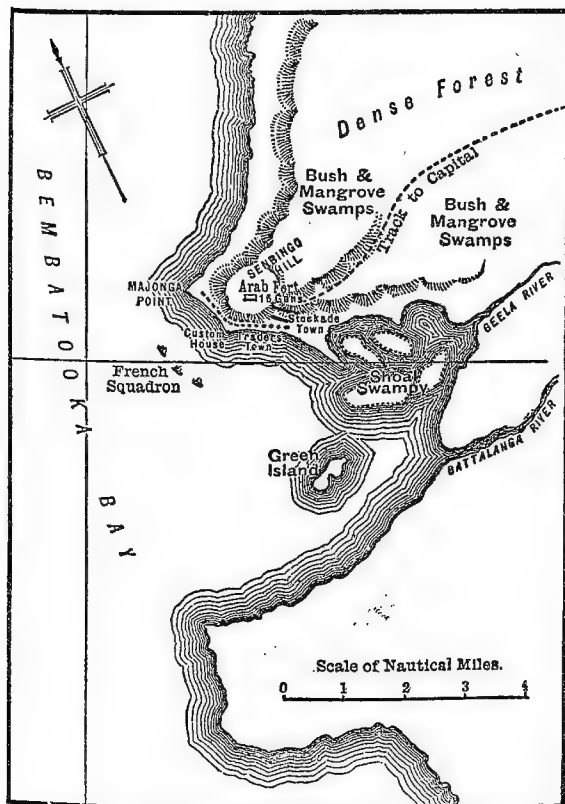
HAWK AND LAPWINGS.—A correspondent says: "In one of the fields adjoining Keith my attention was attracted by the incessant and distressing cries of two lapwings attacking a hawk which had seized one of their offspring. The hawk's intention was evidently to mount and carry off its prey, but the parent birds seemed as persistently determined to prevent it. They kept crossing and flapping close on the back of their enemy, which, after ascending some height, gave up the attempt and dropped its prey. As soon as the helpless little one fell, one of the parents descended to it, while the other one kept the hawk engaged. The latter, after one downward plunge, rose again, and soared away out of sight."

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND spoke out very decidedly in the House of Lords concerning the probability of a cry for Protection, though his Grace is almost certainly mistaken in assuming that such will be the leading cry at the General Election, which now cannot be very far off. At the same time the Duke has to be thanked for reminding English politicians that in every country but our own Protection is the demand of the industrial and agricultural sections of the community. Although the present year is not altogether discouraging in its agricultural prospects, there seems little ground for believing that farmers' circumstances tend to improve. The low price of wheat is aggravated by the low price of barley, oats, and other articles, which remained comparatively free from foreign competition long after wheat was imported in large quantities.

RAMS have lately fetched very high prices; but Lord Walsingham must be very near the "top score" with the 100 guineas which he has just obtained for a prize Southdown of his. This ram, which has been used two seasons in the Merton flock, won first prize in the two-year-old class at the Reading Show of the Royal Agricultural Society last year. On his father's side his pedigree goes back to the prize ram at the Newcastle Show of 1864, while on the dam's side it goes back to the prize ram at Manchester.

THE ENGLISH CART HORSE SOCIETY are thinking of changing their name to that of the Shire Horse Society. The present title is regarded as indefinite and indistinctive, and is open, moreover, to question at the hand of breeders of Suffolk horses, which are as genuine and "old established" English cart horses as any other variety. The Cart Horse—or Shire Horse—Society has been doing excellent work of the last five years, and, under whatsoever name it may elect to proceed, we hope that increased prosperity and usefulness will attend its career.

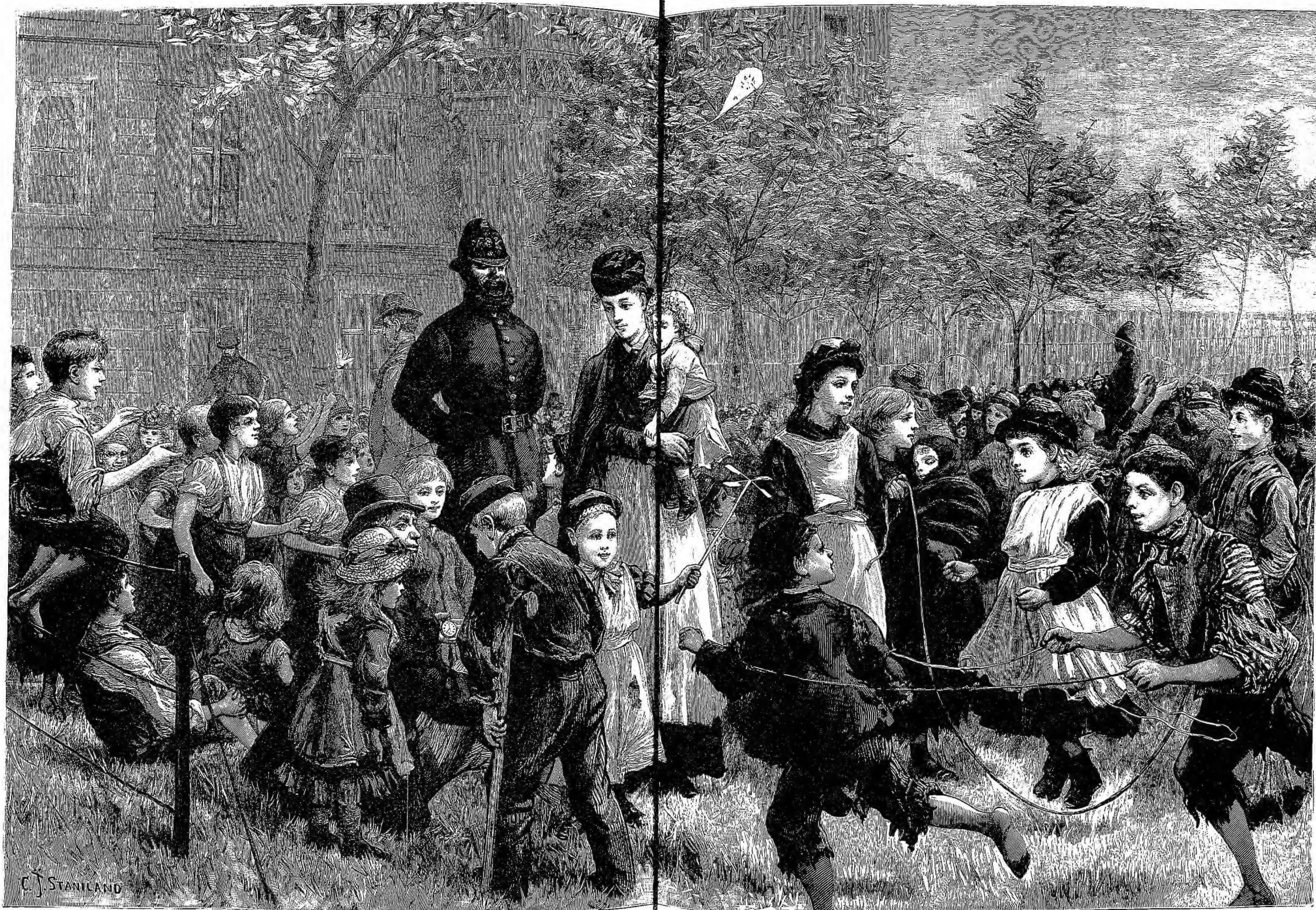
THE OUTBREAK OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE, which is now causing the greatest anxiety in Herefordshire, is a striking instance of how ill-advised the Government have been in resisting the recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Society, of the principal members of the Royal Agricultural Commission, and of nearly every gathering of farmers throughout Great Britain. Hereford had hitherto escaped disease, when a cow was found suffering from disease in the neighbourhood of Gloucester. Inquiry showed that this cow had been in the same byre with two cows recently sold at Ross. From the animals sold at Ross Market infection was caused to various other animals, and almost before farmers in Herefordshire knew that they were threatened, disease broke out, and the county became itself an infected area and a danger to its neighbours. Farmers, we fear, do not always give the Government the aid they might in the matter. This is, of course, deplorable, but it is not at all surprising, seeing how well farmers know that their most strenuous efforts and best care may be defeated through the importation of disease.



new force died of the fever which here is prevalent on account of the swamps and intense heat.

The garrison, at the time of the attack, numbered over 500 men, under the command of a brave and intelligent officer, who probably withdrew his men from the French fire, under cover of the dense forest immediately in rear of the place, to wait either for orders from headquarters, or to prevent the advance of the French force into the interior.

The French squadron without doubt took up a position a little to



THE OPEN SPACES OF LONDON--CHILDREN AT PLAY IN THE TEMPLE GARDENS

THE HAWTHORNS LODGE: A JUNE MEMORY

IN the spacious entrance-hall of my Squire's mansion there are many things besides those

pikes, and guns, and bows,
And swords, and good old bucklers,

that seem appropriate hangings for the walls of the home of a fine old English gentleman. In particular, there is a large framed map of the estate, made a century since, which I often find myself to be studying. One point in that map is marked, "The Hawthorns Lodge," and it is to this spot in the park that I have wandered on this heavenly day of June.

The hawthorns in the park are numerous, and of great age, being relics of the old forest, the greater part of which has long since been cleared of all foliage save these thorns and many fine oaks. The mistletoe grows very freely in these hawthorns; but, though some of them touch the oaks, and intermingling their lower boughs, not an instance has ever been known in this park of that most rare arboreal wonder—a mistletoe oak. At this spot, denoted in the Squire's map as "The Hawthorns Lodge," there are seven very fine thorns, each standing clear of the others, and yet not very far apart. I walk up to the largest of these seven trees, now one mass of snowy bloom—bloom that it has put forth, May after May, for who shall say how many centuries? Here, in its old age, it shows both the prodigality of youth and the vigour of maturity; so great is its wealth of blossom, covered with thousand upon thousands of cinque-petalled flowers, clustered in thick bunches along every tiny branch, which is laden, from end to end, with these white wedding-favours that betoken the marriage of May to June.

Just such an appearance it may have presented in that June, four hundred years ago, when the House of Tudor began to reign in the person of the Seventh Henry, who adopted for his badge the hawthorn blossom, even as the Plantagenets, more than three centuries before, had made the yellow broom (*Planta genista*) their emblem. The reason for adopting the pretty May-blossom as the Tudor badge is said to have been from the circumstance that, after the death of Richard the Third on Bosworth Field, his crown was found in a hawthorn bush; though, by poetic licence, Shakespeare makes Lord Stanley take the crown from off the "dead temples" of the slain King and place it upon Richmond's head.

The hawthorn that is now shading me from the sun's glare is one of the largest in the park. It has parted into three divisions, two of which touch the ground on either side of the central, upright portion. One of these long thick boughs makes me an excellent seat; and I am, as it were, in a large natural arbour, with the great gnarled and twisted arms all about me and above me. The May-blossoms are in dense masses along the multitudinous sprays; and, where the foliage can be seen, it looks almost black from the contrast. Such a sight of wondrous beauty met the gaze of him who, in Chaucer's time, went forth to

Mark the faire blooming of the hawthorne tree,
Who, finely clothed in a robe of white,
Fills full the wanton eye with May's delight.

This is June; but we may bear in mind that in Chaucer's day, and before the alteration of style, the first eleven days of our June were reckoned in that merry month of May, when, as Milton said in his "L'Allegro,"

Every shepherd tells his tale
Under the hawthorn in the dale.

Needless to say the tale was the old, old story—the tale that was told by the swains of Auburn on their village green, where was

The hawthorn-bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking age and whispering lovers made.

For my seat, however, on this long, low bough, I am indebted to Nature, and not to Art. It is covered with grey lichens and moss; and I have seen it somewhere stated that when Burns, in his poem, "The Posie," speaks of the hawthorn's "locks o' siller gray," he refers to these gray lichens. This is the verse:

The hawthorn I will pu', wi' its locks o' siller gray,
Where, like an aged man, it stands at break o' day;
But the songster's nest within the bush I winna tak away—
And a'to be a posie to my ain dear May.

Surely he is referring to the silver blossoms, and not to the grey lichens—more especially as he is putting together various flowers to make up a posie. The simile of the white-crowned hawthorn to the aged man with snowy hair is both fine and original. It is true that, in his "Poem on Pastoral Poetry," he speaks of the "hawthorns grey;" and he makes Mary Queen of Scots to lament "the hawthorns budding in the glen;" and, in his poem "To Mary in Heaven," he mentions "the hawthorn hoar;" but, in the scene therein described, in the poem of "Highland Mary," he sings of their parting interview, near the Castle of Montgomery, thus:

How sweetly bloom'd the gay green birch,
How rich the hawthorn's blossom,
As underneath their fragrant shade
I clasp'd her to my bosom!

But Burns usually describes the hawthorn as "the flow'ring thorn," in his poem "On Cessnock Banks;" or as "the milk-white thorn," repeated in the poems "To Chloris" and "My Chloris," and also in "Logan Braes"—

Within yon milk-white hawthorn bush,
Among her nestlings, sits the thrush.

It is not a thrush that is in this hawthorn bush on the bough of which I am now sitting; but it is a chaffinch, and I know, from its disturbed cry, that its nest is very near to me. There it is, just over my head, built in the fork of the branch; but its outside is so beautifully covered with moss and grey lichen, that its colour assimilates with that of the hawthorn bough, and it might readily escape detection. On a closer examination of this bag of moss and lichen, I find it interwoven with wool and hair, which the builder of the nest had not to go far to seek, for the lowest boughs of the thorn have been scrubbed against by sheep, as is evident from the scraps of wool that hang from the sharp branches, even as Orlando hung "odes upon hawthorns." The Scotch cattle, too, have also rubbed against these boughs, and have left thereon sundry locks of hair of various colours, from red to brown, from grey to black. As I sit here, "just beneath the hawthorn shade"—and it was in such a spot that the Queen o' the May wished to find her last home—a deputation of these shaggy Highlanders approaches me, as though petitioning to be allowed a strip of shade in the noonday heat. They gaze at me with mild, melancholy eyes, and look like so many walking door-mats or carriage rugs. Most picturesque portions of the scene are they, as they wander in their parti-coloured rough coats over the emerald-green grass, where are white daisies, golden buttercups, and purple orchids to give variety to tint and tone.

The six other thorns that stand on this spot, marked in the map as "The Hawthorns Lodge," are all in front of me, round a plot of grass, and the Highlanders are moving to and fro among them. Their dazzling snowy bloom is uplifted against the deep blue sky, or seen backed by the yellow-green foliage of the oaks, and their twisted stems are black in shadow, and stand out, like *silhouettes*, against the green sward of the park. In just such a spot as this might Quince the Carpenter have come, with Bottom the Weaver and his companions, to rehearse their play of *Pyramus and Thisby*; and

here he may have said the words, "This plot shall be our stage; this hawthorn brake our tiring house." They had blossomed as though by magic—the cold May was half-way through before there was any sign of May-flowers; but with the sudden change to warmth came the burst of bloom, and the enchanter's wand was laid upon these trees, and changed their dark forms into hillocks of snow. Long-legged insects fly through the air, and leap through the blades of grass; bees and butterflies flash and drone; the cuckoo proclaims his name from his unseen haunt; and, as the lark upsoars, singing in the blue, I call to mind Helena's musical speech to Hermia:

Your tongue's sweet air
More tuneable than lark in shepherd's ear,
When wheat is green, and hawthorn buds appear.

A few yards from me are several beds of stinging nettles, and they give the clue to the reason why this spot is marked in the Squire's old map as "The Hawthorns Lodge." There is no building of any kind to be seen here; but fifty years ago there here stood a cottage, or "lodge," as it was called, that was tenanted by an under-keeper, and these seven thorns that grew around it gave it its distinctive name. On a June day, when these trees were in full bloom, a sudden thunderstorm burst over the park. Styles, the under-keeper, an unmarried man of twenty-five, who lived alone in the lodge, was about entering the house, when a thunderbolt fell and struck him dead. He was carrying his gun, which may, perhaps, have attracted the lightning. His door-key was also found by him, where it had fallen from his hand. Whether the lightning fired the gun, or whether Styles, as he fell, unconsciously discharged the piece, was never known; but the report was distinctly heard by many.

Nor was it ever known whether the cottage was fired by the lightning, or whether the wadding from the gun had lodged in the thatch and set it ablaze. Any way, within a few minutes after the report of the gun, when a shepherd went to the spot, he found flames bursting through the thatched roof, and poor Styles lying dead, with half his velvet shooting-jacket stripped away and still singeing. The spaniel that had been with him was lying by his side, howling, but was unhurt. The cottage rapidly burnt downwards, though heavy rain was now falling, and was destroyed before assistance could arrive. Its owner decided against rebuilding it in that spot, but put up a new house for the new under-keeper in another part of the park. So this place is now the Hawthorns Lodge in name only; and the beds of nettles—the rank weeds that specially follow the footsteps of man—mark the spot where was once a human habitation.

CUTHBERT BEDE



MESSRS. METZLER AND CO.—A pretty tale of rustic life and courtship, "Between Ourselves," written by F. E. Weatherly, has been set to appropriate music by J. L. Molloy, published in two keys. By the same composer is a pleasing setting of a pathetic poem by Hugh Conway, entitled "Sweet Lavender," published in three keys; this rapidly increasing fashion of duplicating and triplicating the same songs in different keys makes it quite a puzzle for amateur drawing-room vocalists to know what music to take with them where there is no programme to guide them.—Out of the common groove is a charming semi-religious poem by the late Miss Adelaide Procter, "The Angel That Cometh," effectively set to music by Michael Watson, who has also written and composed a merry nautical ditty, "Ben the Bo'sun," which will prove first favourite at a seaside popular concert, and, in fact, wherever it is well sung.—A song which has already made its mark as one of the best of the season is "Vesteyear;" both words by F. E. Weatherly and music by Lady Arthur Hill are of more than average merit; as it is published in four keys anybody may sing it, and very soon it will be so hackneyed that everybody will be tired of it.—A feeble poem by Mary M. Lemon, "Think of Me," has been set to a pleasing melody by A. H. Behrend.—Berthold Tours has, with his usual taste and skill, arranged for the violin and piano "La Colombe," entr'acte de Ch. Gounod, and "Rêve Charmant" (Berceuse), by Gaston de Lille.

F. PITMAN.—"The Church," a descriptive song, composed by J. W. Hobbs, will greatly please on account of its tunefulness; it bears a marked resemblance to "Phillis Is My Only Joy," a song by the same composer, which has been very popular for many years.—An ultra-romantic love poem, by E. B. Browning, "Oh, Wilt Thou Have My Hand, Dear?" has been tastefully set to music by Maria E. H. Stisted for a tenor voice.—Neither words, by A. B. Westmacott, nor music, by George Buckland, of "The Bud and the Flower," will add to the fame of writer or composer.—Precisely the same may be said of "Unfading Beauty," written and composed by M. A. Baines and W. C. Levey.—A narrative poem of faithful love is "Mitcham Town," by Oliver Brand, the music by Placide Malva, published in F and A flat.—"Scales and Chords," in "all the major and minor keys," by Arthur H. Brown, will be welcomed by all teachers of the pianoforte; the modulations of the chords are very excellent; the minor scales are given in both harmony and melody form.—Well-intentioned, and not void of merit, but lugubrious in the extreme, are "In Memoriam" (Lord F. Cavendish and T. H. Burke, Esq.), a "Suite de Quatre Pièces," by G. H. Greenwood—1. "Funeral March;" 2. "Lamentation;" 3. "Consolation;" 4. "Hope." The Rev. J. W. Kaye, M.A., F.R.S.L., has written words to Nos. 2 and 3.—Two graceful drawing-room pieces of medium difficulty, by Carl Hause, are "Elysium," an Idylle for the pianoforte, and "An der Quelle" (By the Spring). "Ronde de la Garde," an "Impromptu Caractéristique" for the piano, by Joseph Löw, is a brilliant and original piece arranged as a duet and as a solo.—There is nothing very new in "The Dovercourt Waltzes," by H. Schlesinger, excepting the pretty frontispiece; the time is well marked, and the music is tuneful—two decided recommendations for dance music.—"The Bicycle Polka," by W. S. Wilson, is one of the best of its kind that we have come across for some time past; the tune is very catching.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Capital specimens of dance music are "The Highland Lancers," by H. Calcott. The tunes are none the worse for being old and trusty friends (Messrs. Chappell and Co.).

PARISIAN RECOLLECTIONS

AMONG the English residents in Paris, during my long stay in that city from 1845 to 1870, were several literary notabilities of more or less eminence, with most of whom at some time or other I naturally became acquainted. Of these few were more generally popular than Captain Frederick Chamier, the well-known author of "Ben Brace" and "The Arcturusa," perhaps two of the best nautical novels after those of Marryat, and divers other works, including a capital series of papers contributed to *Bentley's Miscellany*, and entitled "A Sailor's Trip Up the Rhine." When I knew him, he inhabited with his good-looking wife and daughter a moderately-sized apartment in the Rue du Cirque, entered freely into society, and was the life and soul of the company wherever he went; he had an inexhaustible store of anecdotes on every conceivable subject, which

when in the vein, he related with infinite humour, and was, moreover, regarded by the uninitiated as an infallible authority on financial topics, a reputation probably derived from his constant attendance at the Bourse, where—"his custom ever of an afternoon"—he was regularly to be found between the hours of one and three.—Whether his speculations turned out profitably or not, I cannot say, for he was prudently reticent in such matters, and kept his own counsel.

Another member of the British colony, and a much-valued friend of mine, was Mrs. Isabella Romer, the authoress of "Sturmer," "A Bird of Passage," and other esteemed contributions to the literature of her day. I have rarely met a more accomplished and truly amiable woman, lively, and thoroughly well informed, without the least tinge of pedantry or affectation: she had just escaped being pretty, and preserved to the close of her life a singularly clear complexion, and a profusion of yellowish hair not unlike in hue that of the Guiccioli. She never frequented general society, but her charming retreat on the Boulevard Poissonnière was always open to a chosen circle of intimates, not the least constant of whom was Byron's old ally, Scrope Davies, then verging on the "sere and yellow," but as chatty and entertaining as ever. I remember his coming in one wet afternoon bespattered with mud (for he seldom indulged in the expensive luxury of a vehicle), and narrating with great gusto an episode of his morning's breakfast at a restaurant. "The waiter who served me," he said, "had terribly inflamed eyes, and looked so pitiable an object that I compassionately asked him: 'Auriez vous l'ophtalmie?' and what do you suppose his answer was?"

Of course we gave it up.

"Well," continued Scrope, "he first stared at me, as if in utter ignorance of my meaning; then suddenly the bright idea struck him that I was inquiring after some out-of-the-way dish of which he had never heard, and with the orthodox coolness of a Boulevard *garçon*, he gravely replied, 'Monsieur, je crois qu'il n'y en a plus!'"

I met more than once at Mrs. Romer's Father Prout, otherwise the Reverend Francis Mahony, a spare and wiry little man, in a semi-ecclesiastical dress, with keen, penetrating eyes and an unmitigably Jesuitical air. When in a genial humour, he was an extremely agreeable companion, quaintly sarcastic, and never at a loss for a witty repartee; at other times he would sit in moody silence, hardly listening to the conversation, and then abruptly take his leave without even a parting word of salutation.

Another frequent visitor was Miss Rose Stuart, a young lady of considerable literary merit, who wrote French and English with equal facility, and contributed several clever articles to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, under the name of Arthur Dudley. In 1848 she published anonymously a novel, called "Mildred Vernon," which created a certain sensation among the Anglo-Parisians, many of the characters having been drawn from life; two able notices of Corneille and Racine from her versatile pen subsequently appeared in Charles Knight's Shilling Series, and these were followed some years later by a second and still popular novel, "All for Greed." She married Henri Blaze de Bury, the well-known musical critic, and is now, I believe, the only survivor of all those included in the present reminiscences.

I was absent from Paris on the arrival of Lady Blessington after the Gore House catastrophe, and consequently unable to renew my acquaintance with her; I had, however, often occasion to see her charming nieces, Marguerite and Ellen Power, in the tiny apartment occupied by them for some years in the Rue de Courcelles. Their circumstances were unfortunately so straitened that the strictest economy was necessary; they led a very retired life, and, with the exception of the members of the Gramont family and a few friends who had remained faithful to them in their adversity, saw little or no society. Marguerite Power succeeded her aunt in the editorship of the "Keepsake," two or three volumes, if I recollect rightly, having appeared under her auspices, and died in 1867.

With John Poole, the author of the inimitable *Paul Pry*, I was not personally acquainted, but remember hearing an anecdote concerning him, the authenticity of which I do not guarantee, but "tell the tale as it was told to me." During his long residence in Paris, being once in company with a pianist of more pretension than talent, who gloried in the *de* prefixed to his name, and never missed an opportunity of extolling the antiquity of his origin, the latter condescended to enlighten him on this important topic by saying, "Perhaps you are not aware that my family dates from the Crusades, and that one of my ancestors accompanied Godfrey de Bouillon."

"On the piano?" quietly asked Poole.

No one familiar with Paris during the reign of Louis Philippe and the Second Empire can have forgotten Gronow, ex-Member for Stafford, and author of the most amusing anecdotal reminiscences published for many a year. I fancy I see him now, marching down the Champs Elysées as stiff as a ramrod, seldom relaxing into a smile, and occasionally halting to regale some passing acquaintance—for he knew everybody—with the latest news or gossip of the day. His memory of past events was perfectly marvellous; and delightful as are his printed recollections, to hear him relate them was a still greater treat. He married for the second time late in life, and died shortly after.

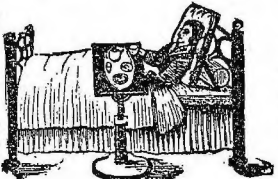
Habitual explorers of the book boxes on the parapet of the quays from the Pont des Beaux Arts to the Pont Royal can hardly fail to have observed a stout, shabbily-dressed individual, excessively short-sighted, wandering to and fro in all weathers, and inspecting the stock of the open-air dealers with a critical eye. This was Dr. Sigmond, the most enthusiastic of bibliomaniacs, who could tell at a glance if a volume were of the right date, and exactly in accordance with the description of Brunet; he had long since retired from the practice of his profession, and devoted his time wholly to the gratification of his favourite hobby. When I first knew him, he lived in the Rue Royale, but gradually descended in the social scale until no one could discover where he had set up his household gods. He had formerly dabbled in literature, and the introductory preface to Bohn's edition of Sheridan's plays is, I believe, from his pen; but latterly he had abandoned authorship in the delusive hope of gaining a livelihood by picking up stray rarities, and disposing of them at a profit to London booksellers. On my return from a prolonged stay in Germany, I heard to my great regret that his last days had been one continued struggle with illness and poverty, and that he had recently died in a Paris hospital.

On one of my rather frequent visits to the tempting emporium of an autograph dealer in the Rue Meslay I met there a compatriot, and fell into conversation with him. He was very communicative, and to my intense stupefaction introduced himself as no other than Charles Molloy Westmacott, in bygone years the Editor of the *Age*. Anything more unlike the idea I had formed of this notorious personage it was impossible to conceive; I saw before me a respectable-looking, middle-aged *bourgeois*, more resembling a retired grocer than aught else, and whose former connection with the scandalous Press no mortal would ever have believed. He told me that he had taken up his quarters in the Rue de Ponthieu, and, having a taste for autographs, purposed employing his leisure in the formation of a collection of which he already possessed a very promising commencement. This was my first and only meeting with him; but on a subsequent visit to the dealer, I inquired if he had seen him lately. "Ne m'en parlez pas," he replied, pulling a long face; "I only wish I could see him, for he owes me several hundred francs for letters he took away with him, and I have a strong idea that I shall never get a sou of it!"

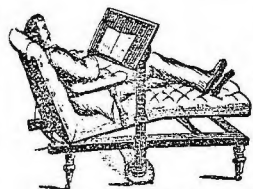
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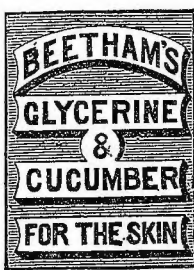
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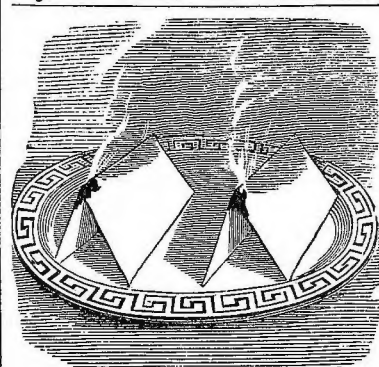
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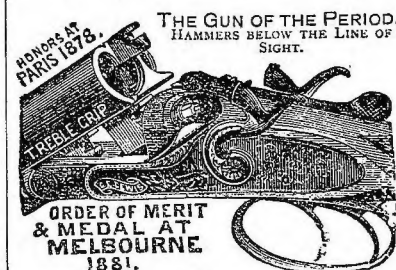
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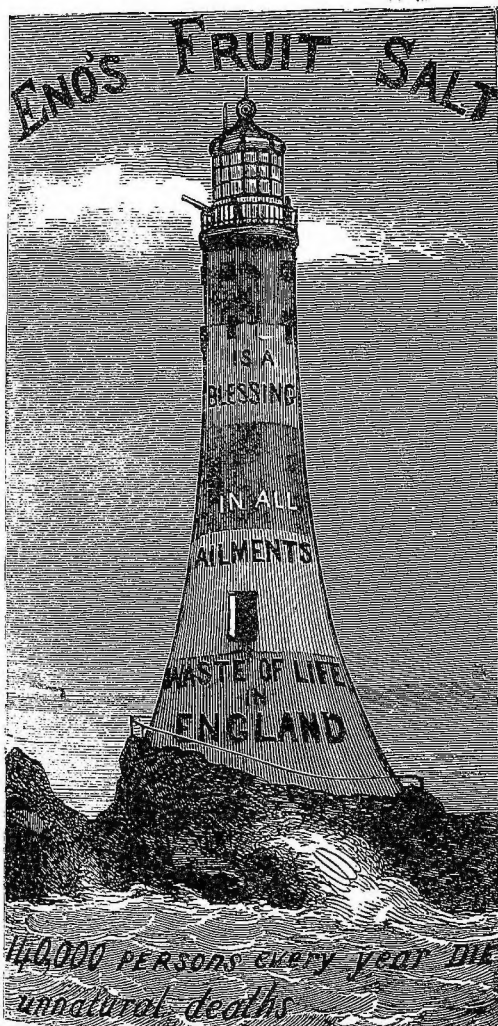
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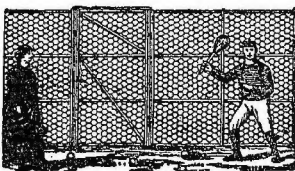
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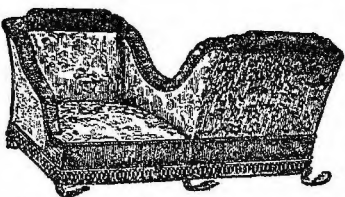
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